

REACHED AN AGREEMENT

Eight Thousand Miners to Resume Work on Monday Next.

SETTLEMENT A COMPROMISE

United States Coal Company at Bradley and Plum Run Will Resume Operations With Its Old Force, Withdrawing All Its Guards and Non-union Men.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 28.—The conference of miners and operators of the Fifth Ohio subdistrict and the four West Virginia Panhandle counties reached an agreement ending the long-drawn-out strike of four months, in which 8,000 miners were involved, and by next Monday every mine in the district will have resumed. The strike is still on in the upper end of the Fifth district, involving 4,000 men in the strike.

The settlement is a compromise. The miners get the 1903 scale on pick mining. The only change from the 1903 scale is on machine mining, which is changed from tonnage to yardage basis. All the operators join in the settlement, including the United States Coal company, which made an attempt to operate nonunion at Bradley and Plum Run. The United States company will withdraw its guards and nonunion men and resume with the old men, along with all other operators in the district on Monday.

Storm at Cleveland.
Cleveland, O., July 28.—A tremendous electrical, rain, wind and hail storm broke over the city yesterday afternoon, frightening horses, sending everybody on the streets to shelter, and causing several accidents. During that time immense hailstones and a torrent of rain fell. The wind reached a maximum velocity of 42 miles an hour. Lightning struck in several places, and one death was caused by a bolt which struck the city water works crib in Lake Erie, that of one of the city employees who was at work on the crib at the time.

Severe Storm at Springfield.
Springfield, O., July 28.—One of the most severe electrical, wind, hail and rain storms in the history of this section of the state swept over Springfield. The rain, driven at the rate of 40 miles an hour, fell in torrents, completely blocking city and interurban traffic, and resulting in thousands of dollars' worth of damage to property. Almost a panic was precipitated at the ball park, where the Springfield and South Bend league teams attempted to play. Horses became unmanageable as a result of the pelting hail and ran pell-mell over the diamond.

Governor's Salary.
Columbus, O., July 28.—Attorney General Ellis, in an opinion rendered to Governor Harris, holds that the governor is entitled only to the \$8,000 a year allowed the chief executive for the two-year term for which Governor Patterson was elected. But for the additional one year extension, the attorney general holds that Governor Harris is entitled to salary of \$10,000, to which it was increased by the legislature, it being no part of the Patterson term under the law.

Spotting Employees.
Cincinnati, O., July 28.—Big Four employees are on the verge of a strike because 14 conductors have been summarily discharged without a chance for explanation, on complaints made by spotters, some of whom are women. Six conductors on the Chicago division were discharged without warning; five have been let go on the Cleveland division and three on the Peoria and Eastern division have received notice that their services have been dispensed with.

Crossing Accident.
Ashtabula, O., July 28.—Mrs. S. C. Wilcox, of Wayne, Ohio, was instantly killed and her daughter Alma fatally injured at Stanhope crossing of the Lake Shore-Youngstown branch. Their horse ran away, reaching the crossing just as a train was passing, and the locomotive struck the rig. The little girl died later.

Newspaper Changes Hands.
Piqua, O., July 28.—The Piqua Call has been sold to A. M. Orr of this city and H. R. Snyder of Marion, who will take charge August 18. The paper was founded in 1833 by John W. Morris, who continued to be its publisher up to the time of his death. The paper will be continued as a Republican organ.

Storekeeper Arrested.
Williamsburg, O., July 28.—William N. Steward, a merchant of Crosson, Brown county, has been arrested at Cincinnati by Assistant State Fire Marshal Ambrose, charged with setting fire to his own store which burned last Tuesday night with its contents, a stock of merchandise.

Headless Body Found.
Warren, O., July 28.—Much excitement prevails at Leavittsburg, O., near here, as a result of the finding of the

headless body of a man in a berry patch. The head was later found in a nearby field. Both body and head were badly decomposed. In the pockets were found letters showing that the man was Albert Kennedy, of Ellis, Mo. He had recently been living at Mantua, where a brother now resides. Kennedy is known to have had \$300 just before his death. Only 75 cents and a silver watch were found in the pockets of the dead man. Kennedy went West a few weeks ago to sell his farm, and he intended to bring his daughter back to Ohio with him. If his daughter accompanied him, she has disappeared.

McFadden's Appointment.
Columbus, O., July 28.—Governor Harris has appointed Harry McFadden, editor of the Steubenville (O.) Gazette, as a member of the board of state charities.

ROOT AT RIO.

Received With Salute of Nineteen Guns From the Fort.
Rio de Janeiro, July 28.—The United States cruiser Charleston, with Secretary Root on board, entered the harbor from Bahia and was saluted with 19 guns from the forts. The American ambassador, Mr. Griscom, and the Brazilian ambassador to the United States, Senor Nabuco, went on board the Charleston, which was soon surrounded by hundreds of noisy launches and ferries crowded with people anxious to greet the American secretary of state. The latter and his family, accompanied by Senor Nabuco, landed in the thirty-year Royal barge John VI. amidst the salutes of the assembled warships, including those of Brazil, Germany and Argentina. On landing, Mr. Root was welcomed by General Rio Branco, the Brazilian foreign minister, as the representative of President Alves. A reception was then held beneath a mural arch at the landing place, which was surrounded by troops and many thousands of cheering people.

Workmen Arming.
Kharkov, July 28.—The staff correspondent here of the Associated Press finds that the revolutionists are actively preparing for an armed uprising and a re-proclamation of the republic of Kharkov in the autumn. The French vice consul here has received very disquieting news from French industrial establishments. At Yuzvka, the principal smelting center in the south of Russia, 40,000 workmen have armed themselves and have organized a disciplined rifle legion of 1,000 members under former army officers. The Russian troops are useless in the emergency, having fraternized with the strikers almost continuously.

To Investigate Standard Method.
Chicago, July 28.—Standard Oil company methods of transporting its products are to be investigated August 6, when a federal court grand jury will convene in Chicago to take testimony on that subject. The decision to draw a special grand jury was reported after an all-day's conference between government lawyers in the case, and Judge Landis in the United States district court issued the order for the jury.

Horseman Kills Himself.
East Aurora, N. Y., July 28.—John Bradburn shot and killed himself at his home here. He had been ill for some time and it is believed the suicidal mania came upon him suddenly. Bradburn was one of the recognized horsemen of the day, and had recently written a book on horse training.

Fire in Asylum For Insane.
Salem, Ore., July 28.—Fire broke out in the upper portion of the North wing of the state asylum for the insane here. There was no panic among the inmates, nor any loss of life. The loss is only about \$25,000.

Not the Man Wanted.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 28.—Fritz Constantine, the man in jail here alleged to have murdered Mrs. Arthur W. Gentry of Chicago, will be discharged. He isn't the man wanted by the Chicago police.

Balm For the Widow.
Pittsburg, July 28.—Gibson D. Packard, millionaire, sued by Mrs. Mary I. Vetter, handsome widow, for \$100,000 damages for breach of promise, has settled with the woman for \$25,000 or more, rather than allow the case to go to trial.

Gambling Resorts Raided.
Chippewa Falls, Wis., July 28.—The sheriff raided the gambling resorts of this city and confiscated all the gambling paraphernalia, which probably will be burned publicly at the courthouse square Monday. Those arrested pleaded not guilty.

Steamer Ashore.
Calumet, Mich., July 28.—The steamer Weston, bound up for Superior to load iron ore, went ashore in a fog on Keweenaw Point, three miles from Copper Harbor. The condition of the weather is calm and the crew is safe.

The True Idealist.
Every human being, unless he lacks utterly the capacity to love, is an idealist. No man can boast that he accepts only the "plain facts" of existence as his guide posts. Love makes idealists of us all. Through love we are given the power to look beyond the crude husk we call the fact. Any great achievement is impossible without this power. Life thrills with meaning and magic for the true idealist.

NOVEL ACTION IN CRIMINAL CASE

Execution of Murderer Stopped on Insanity Plea.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT ISSUED

Prisoner Was to Have Been Hanged Yesterday, But the Hour for His Shuffling Off Passed While the Lawyers Were Arguing the Case. Populace Favors Prisoner.

Birmingham, Ala., July 28.—Several knotty legal questions have arisen in the case of a murderer who was to have been executed yesterday. Members of the profession of Jefferson county are in a quandary over the most novel action in a criminal case ever taken in the state. Judge Samuel L. Weaver of the criminal court granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Williams of Cullman, Ala., just twelve hours before the time set for the execution of the prisoner for the murder of State Senator R. L. Hippe. The prisoner was convicted in the circuit court of Cullman county and the supreme court of Alabama affirmed the sentence. Williams was brought here for safe-keeping. The petition for the writ of habeas corpus was made on an insanity plea, and the question which has been argued by counsel all day in the criminal court is whether a Jefferson county official has jurisdiction and authority to issue the writ. The arguments before the court were continued until today. Meantime the hour for the legal execution had expired and it is thought a few dots for the hanging will have to be set in case of failure to sustain the insanity plea. Governor Jelks, however, came to the rescue and granted the prisoner a respite until today. He will grant respite from day to day until the question is settled. Sentiment in this community and in North Alabama where the crime was committed has not been so thoroughly aroused since the famous Hayes riot in 1888. The populace favors Williams.

MUST HANG.
Rawlings Boys Denied a New Trial By Georgia Supreme Court.
Atlanta, Ga., July 28.—The supreme court of Georgia denied the motion for a new trial for Jesse and Milton Rawlings, charged with complicity in the murder of the Carter children near Valdosta more than year ago. The motion, which did not include J. G. Rawlings nor the negro, Alf Moore, was made on the grounds of newly discovered evidence. This evidence appeared to be the declaration of J. G. Rawlings, father of the boys, that he was guilty of the killing and that his sons were innocent. The execution of the quartette, which has been three times postponed, is now set for next Friday Aug. 3.

Hoke Smith's Nephew Missing.
Houston, Tex., July 28.—Hoke McAshan, son of J. E. McAshan, a prominent banker of this city and ex-president of the Texas Bankers association, who disappeared from the University of Texas law school last Sunday, is still missing after almost a week of search. It is believed that the young man is wandering over the country temporarily deranged, on account of his intense application to his studies. The missing youth is a nephew of Hon. Hoke Smith of Georgia.

Large Bequests.
Philadelphia, July 28.—Under the provisions of the will of Charles Ferguson, coal operator and mine owner, who died on July 10, an estate amounting to more than a million dollars will eventually go to the Presbyterian hospital of this city and the American and New England Anti-Vivisection societies.

Pretender Defeated.
Molilla, Morocco, July 28.—It is stated that the pretender's camp near Mulaya, has been attacked by the sultan's troops, re-enforced by neighboring tribes. The forces of the pretender are reported to have been beaten. Similar reports have been circulated before, and the present rumor is not yet confirmed.

Treasury Statement.
Washington, July 28.—The statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance, \$170,213,787; gold coin and bullion, \$101,151,034; gold certificates, \$38,998,810.

To Report on Crown Lands.
Vienna, July 28.—The Politische Correspondenz says it learns from St. Petersburg that Emperor Nicholas has directed the crown lands department to make a report showing the portions of the crown lands suitable for division among the peasants.

Sailing Vessel Sunk.
La Rochelle, France, July 28.—The Danish freight steamer Nikobar reports having run down and sunk a sailing vessel, name unknown, 15 miles off shore. All the crew of the sunken ship went down with her.

BOILER EXPLODES.

Result of a Murderous Assault Upon a Mine Engineer.

Pittsburg, July 28.—George Seibert, a watchman at the Patterson & Robinson coal plant on the Monongahela river, eight miles from this city, was beaten with a club into insensibility by John Hollis, who subsequently fired five shots into Seibert's body and then made his escape. Seibert regained consciousness and crawled to a physician's office, where his wounds were dressed. Seibert had charge of the engines and the coal tipple of the plant, and while he was at the physician's office the boiler of the engine exploded, wrecking the tipple and setting fire to the power hoist, hoisting machinery and four dwellings occupied by workmen about the plant. The loss is estimated at about \$75,000. Hollis is said to have had a grudge against Seibert and attempted to kill him out of revenge.

Instruction Camps Open.
Washington, July 28.—Three camps of instruction for the regular army and national guards are now open. These are at Mount Gretna, Pa., Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Austin, Tex. Four additional camps will be established before Aug. 1, at American Lake, Wash., Fort Riley, Kan., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The camps opened will be continued until Sept. 30 in charge of the regular troops, and militia troops will be constantly changed at these camps, so as to afford as many state troops as possible an opportunity to drill in conjunction with the well trained regulars.

CHINESE REVOLT

Is Becoming Alarming in the Province of Chekiang.

Victoria, B. C., July 28.—Advices were received by the steamer Athenian that the revolutionary outbreak in Chekiang, China, is becoming alarming. The insurgent leader was captured and while being examined at Hain Ching his followers attacked and captured the neighboring walled town of Tsao Hsi Ching. After capturing this place they proceeded to Hain Ching, captured the place and released their leader. A Christian church was burned at the first city captured. The insurrection is becoming formidable and has interrupted all traffic on the Lu-han railway. The three provinces of Chekiang, Honan and Kiangsi are in a most unquiet state.

Bryan Accepts.
Louisville, Ky., July 28.—John W. Vreeland of the Democratic state central committee received a cablegram from William J. Bryan accepting the invitation recently extended Mr. Bryan to attend a monster reception in his honor to be given at a date to be selected later. It is planned to make the gathering Mr. Bryan's southern welcome, and invitations will be extended the governors, congressmen, senators and prominent politicians of all the southern states.

Alleged Ice Trust.
St. Louis, July 28.—The taking of dispositions, which was not expected until next week, was begun before Special Commissioner Clifford B. Allen in the quo warranto proceedings against the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel company on the allegations that a combination to control the price and output of ice exists, in violation of the anti-trust statutes.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 25@5 50; cows, \$2 75@4 50; heifers, \$2 75@5 25; bulls, \$2 00@4 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4 10@5 00; lambs, \$5 15@7 00; yearlings, \$4 25@5 00. Calves, \$5 75@7 00. Hogs: Choice to prime heavy, \$8 10@8 75; medium to good heavy, \$8 00@8 60; butcher weights, \$7 75@8 00; good to choice heavy mixed, \$6 50@7 00; packing, \$6 00@6 50. Wheat—No. 2 red, 77¢; No. 2 hard, 75¢. Corn—No. 2, 51¢; No. 2 white, 50¢. Oats—No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 33¢.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 25@5 50; shipping steers, \$4 00@5 00; cows, \$3 00@4 00; heifers, \$2 50@4 00; fat cows, \$2 25@4 00; bulls, \$2 75@4 00; milkers and springers, \$2 50@4 00; mixed, \$2 00@3 00; ewes, \$4 00@5 00; mixed, \$3 00@4 00; spring lambs, \$5 00@7 25. Calves—Best, \$7 00@7 75. Hogs—Heavy, \$7 15@7 50; medium, \$7 00@7 25; Yorkers, \$7 25@7 50; pigs, \$7 25@7 50; roughs, \$6 00@6 25; stags, \$4 00@5 00.

PITTSBURG.—Cattle: Choice, \$5 75@6 00; prime, \$5 50@5 75; tidy butchers, \$4 80@5 10; heifers, \$2 50@4 50; cows, \$2 50@4 50; mixed, \$2 00@4 00; fresh cows, \$2 50@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Prime heavy, \$4 00@5 00; good mixed, \$3 50@4 50; mixed, \$3 00@4 00; ewes, \$4 00@5 00; mixed, \$3 00@4 00; spring lambs, \$5 00@7 25. Calves—Best, \$7 00@7 75. Hogs—Heavy, \$7 15@7 50; medium, \$7 00@7 25; Yorkers, \$7 25@7 50; pigs, \$7 25@7 50; roughs, \$6 00@6 25; stags, \$4 00@5 00.

CLEVELAND.—Cattle: Choice fat dried steers, \$5 10@5 35; heifers, \$4 35@4 55; fat cows, \$3 35@3 55; bulls, \$3 00@3 25; milkers and springers, \$3 00@3 25. Sheep and Lambs—Spring lambs, \$5 75@7 00; yearlings, \$5 00@5 25; ewes, \$4 00@5 00; mixed, \$3 75@4 00; cows, \$2 50@4 50. Calves—\$5 75@6 00. Hogs—Mediums, \$6 50@7 00; Yorkers, \$7 00@7 25; heavy, \$7 25@7 50; pigs, \$7 00@7 25; roughs, \$6 50@7 00.

CINCINNATI.—Wheat: No. 2 red, 75¢; No. 2 mixed, 73¢; No. 3 mixed, 72¢. Corn—No. 2, 51¢; No. 2 white, 50¢. Oats—No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 33¢. Hogs—Heavy, \$7 15@7 50; medium, \$7 00@7 25; Yorkers, \$7 25@7 50; pigs, \$7 25@7 50; roughs, \$6 00@6 25; stags, \$4 00@5 00.

NEW YORK.—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 20@5 50; cows, \$2 85@4 40; heifers, \$2 80; sheep and lambs—Spring lambs, \$5 75@7 00; yearlings, \$5 00@5 25; ewes, \$4 25@5 00; mixed, \$3 75@4 00. Hogs—\$7 25@7 50; roughs, \$6 50@7 00; stags, \$4 00@5 00; cloverseed, \$5 50.

DOWIE'S CLAIM TO ZION DENIED

The Voliva Faction Gets Left in the Same Decision.

HELD THAT ESTATE IS A TRUST

Judge Landis Appoints a Receiver For the Immense Property and Orders That an Election Be Held September 18 For the Choosing of an Overseer.

Chicago, July 28.—Judge Landis of the U. S. district court decided that John Alexander Dowie does not own Zion City and its industries. He refused to appoint Alexander Granger as receiver and ordered an election for a general overseer. Neither Dowie, founder, nor Wilbur Glen Voliva, present general overseer, is given the property estimated to be worth from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Judge Landis declared Zion City a trust estate, named J. G. Hatelye, a member of the Chicago board of trade, receiver of the property, and ordered the holding of an election Sept. 18, when the people of the Christian Catholic Apostolic church in Zion City shall choose their overseer. Judge Landis will decide later what compensation Dowie will be allowed for his past services.

The gist of the court's decision is in the ruling that contributions of property and money given Dowie was in trust. Judge Landis declared the conveyance of the Zion City property by Voliva under power of attorney to John Alexander Granger to be void. Judge Landis quoted from writings of Dowie to show that the latter had always regarded the property of his church as a trust. The adjudication in the bankruptcy proceedings against Dowie was also set aside, so that pending litigation against Dowie may automatically be restrained until the entire litigation is ended.

Receiver Hatelye's bond of \$25,000 was approved by the court, and he went immediately to Zion City and assumed charge of the property.

FRAUD ALLEGED.

Government Institutes Suit to Recover Valuable Coal Lands.

Salt Lake City, July 28.—Four suits for the recovery of 20,000 acres of valuable coal land alleged to have been acquired from the United States by gross frauds were filed in the United States court for this district. Attorney General Moody and District Attorney Hiram E. Booth appear as complainants and the Pleasant Valley Coal company, the Utah Fuel company and their officers as defendants. It is alleged that the state land board not only failed to make any inspection of these lands, but certified to the United States land office that they were non-mineral lands.

Spanish Plaintiff.

Madrid, July 28.—The arbitration of the dispute between Guatemala and Salvador through the United States has developed considerable irritation here. The Madrid journals criticize the event, declaring that Spain was the proper arbitrator owing to the common language and the relations of the two countries with this nation as well as Spain's possession of official archives relating to Spanish America. The Herald declares that the interposition of the United States is an outlier assertion of the Monroe doctrine. The press urges the government of Spain to a more active policy looking towards arguing Spain's prestige in Spanish America.

Six Injured By Bomb.

New York, July 28.—Six men were injured by the explosion at Sixteenth street and Third avenue of a bomb believed to have been thrown from an elevated railroad train. The explosion took place in a group of about a hundred plumbers who were standing in front of Teutonia hall waiting for a meeting to begin. All the injured who sustained cuts and bruises from fragments of the bomb were taken to Bellevue hospital.

Was Highly Connected.

Marshalltown, Iowa, July 28.—Eugene Kraft who was found dead in Chicago, is known here, where he worked for years as a printer. It was stated that he had high family connections in Europe, but he never revealed much of his past history, except that he spent two years as a monk in a monastery in Belgium. He married here, but his wife says he told her little of his past.

Stood The Test.

Santa Barbara, Cal., July 28.—The protected cruiser Milwaukee fulfilled all requirements of the government in her four-hour straight-away run of 100 miles out to sea. The speed for four hours was 22.216 knots average. Twenty-two knots were required. The test was completed with turning, backing and helm tests, all of which were satisfactory to the inspectors and builders.

The olympiads consisted alternately of forty-nine and fifty months.

TRADE OUTLOOK.

Second Half of Year Promises to Eclipse Previous Records.

New York, July 28.—The weekly review of trade issued by R. G. Dun & Co. says: Comparisons of the volume of current business with results at the corresponding date in previous years are so uniformly favorable that the outlook can only be regarded with confidence. Semi-annual statements are now sufficiently complete to make it certain that the first half of 1906 was the most prosperous six-month period in the nation's history, and, unless heavy cancellations occur, the last half of the year will establish a still higher record. Contracts come forward freely in the iron and steel industry, the only idleness being due to repairs necessitated by the vigor with which production has been pushed, and footwear factories are receiving orders for delivery next February, while even the textile mills report that purchasers have ceased efforts to secure more attractive terms. Complaints of inadequate labor supply are universal. Building operations are extensive, and would be much greater if the cost of labor materials had not caused the abandonment of many plans. Aside from a little too much rain in some cotton states, the week's crop news is encouraging, and grain will soon be out of danger. Buyers are arriving in the primary market in large numbers, placing orders freely, and often urging quick delivery, which substantiates the claims that stocks are low in all sections.

INJUNCTION

Served on Pastors of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Union City, Tenn., July 28.—Sheriff Childs served an injunction on Rev. J. L. Huggins, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church here, and Rev. P. F. Johnson, Cumberland circuit rider, prohibiting them from using the church property here, selling any literature of the Cumberland Presbyterian church here, or in any way exercising the privilege of Cumberland Presbyterian ministers. The injunction was issued by the circuit court at Fayetteville. This Cumberland Presbyterian synod is one of the strongest opponents of the union with the northern Presbyterian church, and the injunction has been secured by union advocates.

Trolley Cars in Collision.

Johnstown, Pa., July 28.—Four persons were probably fatally injured in a head-on collision of trolley cars on the Windler line of the Johnstown railway company. Sadie Obsby of Windler, whose skull was fractured, will die, while Mrs. W. I. Hall, Mrs. T. Bell and Ethel Piper received injuries the recovery from which is doubtful. The collision was caused by a failure to obey orders relative to taking a siding. The cars, which are of the heavy suburban type, were demolished.

Disastrous Fire.

Maryville, Tenn., July 28.—Fire destroyed the county courthouse, Harper's department store and warehouse, and several other buildings. Loss, \$125,000, partly insured. The fire started in Harper's store, which was struck by lightning.

Many Arrests Made.

Moscow, July 28.—Dozens of persons were arrested here last night while attempting to placard the walls of the city with the address to the people drawn up at Viborg, Finland, July 23, by the members of the outlawed parliament.

Sage's Will Photographed.

New York, July 28.—A photographer, on behalf of Charles A. Gardiner, counsel for Dr. J. P. Munn and Charles Worborne, two of the executors of the will, called at the surrogate's office and took several negatives of the Sage will.

Received Life Sentence.

Chicago, July 28.—For the murder of John La Vane, a well known union labor leader, as the result of a quarrel, John Tobin will spend the remainder of his life in the penitentiary. This was the punishment fixed by the jury.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

G. H. Beall, operator at the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad station at LaGrange, Ind., was found bound and gagged. The safe had been robbed.

At a joint conference of the Russian revolutionary committee, held across the Finnish frontier, it was resolved not to declare a general strike at present.

A daughter was born in the state prison at Stillwater to Mrs. Jas. Brennan, who was sentenced to prison for life on January 2 last, for the murder of her stepchildren.

Judge Kerston, in the Cook county (Ill.) court, denied a motion for a new trial in the case of George J. Roberts, convicted of murdering County Commissioner John V. Kopf.

The authorities are investigating the death of Frank Reynolds, the book-maker of St. Louis, who fell or jumped from a window in the fifth floor of Martin's restaurant in New York.

Negro Hazed.

Louisville, Ky., July 28.—Cornelius Johnson, a negro, was hanged here for the murder, a year ago, of Conrad Kaiser, a white saloonkeeper.

SPIDERS OF CEYLON.

Their Golden Webs Will Ensnare Birds and Lizards.

Far up in the mountains of Ceylon there is a spider that spins a web like bright yellowish silk, the central net of which is five feet in diameter, while the supporting lines or guys, as they are called, measure sometimes ten or twelve feet. The spider seldom bites or stings, but should any one try to catch him bite he will, and, though not venomous, his jaws are as powerful as a bird's beak.

The bodies of these spiders are very handsomely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate scale colored fur.

So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerful scaly lizard falls a victim. A writer says that he has often sat and watched the yellow monster-measuring, when waiting for his prey, with his legs stretched out, fully six inches—striding across the middle of the net and noted the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads round the unfortunate captive.

He usually throws the coils about the head until the wretched victim is first blinded and then choked. In many unfrequented dark nooks of the jungle you come across skeletons of small birds caught in these terrible snares.

ENGRAVED PICTURES.

Their Romantic Origin Dates Back to the Fifteenth Century.

The art of engraved pictures dates its romantic origin to the chamber of a Florentine goldsmith, Maso Finiguerra, in the fifteenth century, about the time that Gutenberg was struggling with his printing from movable types. Before that day pictures were drawn or painted by hand. Finiguerra was a celebrated worker in metals, and, being commissioned to make a wax of gold engraved with a coronation of the Virgin, he sought to test his design by filling in the lines with a preparation of oil and lampblack, which threw the picture into relief. By chance the face was laid face downward on a piece of damp linen, and when taken up it was discovered that the picture was printed. Sheet after sheet of damp paper was impressed by the same plate and the good news that the art of printing pictures was born spread like wildfire throughout Europe. The collection of old prints introduces Albrecht Durer, the "father of line engraving" (1471) in four brilliant impressions of "Adam and Eve," "Little Horse," "Melancholia" and "St. Jerome." "Melancholia" is a strange composition of extraordinary originality, and has been a mystery for over four centuries. This bit of yellowed paper, possibly pulled from the plate by Durer's own hands, has lost none of its fascination.—Chicago Post

Boston's Name.

Boston owes its name to a Roman Catholic saint. Early in the seventh century a Catholic monk named Botolph founded a church in what is now Lincolnshire, England.

As the years went by a town grew up around the church and was called Botolphstow. This was shortened for convenience into Botolphston, then to Botoston and finally to Boston. John Cotton came to America from that town and named the New England capital after his native village.

The Love of Liberty.

That we should wish to see the people of other countries free is as natural and at least as justifiable as that our king should wish to see the kings of other countries maintained in their despotism.—Thomas Jefferson.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT ST. LOUIS.—R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 0
Batteries—Powell and O'Connor; Dinneen and Armbruster.
AT CHICAGO.—R. H. E.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Homer Tobias left Friday evening for Dayton to spend a week or two with his parents.

C. E. Brooks left for Cleveland Saturday morning to spend several days with friends and relatives.

Mrs. John J. Brand, of West Brookfield, left for Randolph, O., Saturday morning, where she expects to spend a few days with her brother and family.

In order that additional machinery can be placed in position the plant of the Massillon Paper Company will be closed for two weeks, commencing Saturday, August 4.

George Kapper has purchased the city bakery at Navarre and will be in possession of the business early next week. Mr. Kapper was for eight years employed at Richman's bakery in this city.

William Agnes and Walter Ess have entered into partnership and will in the near future open a meat market in West Tremont street in the room formerly occupied by John Mannweiler's saloon.

Alfred Adams, a printer, aged 23 years, was operated on at Mt. Airy hospital Friday evening for appendicitis. He withstood the operation and the attending physician feels assured that he will speedily recover.

Mrs. Harry Scholter will leave Sunday afternoon for a month's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Albritton, in Millersburg. Mrs. Curtis E. Brooks will accompany her to spend several days with friends at that place.

The Pennsylvania Flyer, which makes the trip between New York and Chicago in eighteen hours, due at Massillon at 2:05 in the morning, did not pass through this city until 5:55 Saturday, on account of an accident in the east.

Mrs. A. J. Ricks will return from New York Monday morning. Her daughter, Mrs. Ralph S. Rounds, little son and nurse, will accompany her to be guests at the Ricks residence in Prospect street for several weeks.

Clark Wagoner, who was kicked in the head by a horse on his father's farm, near Navarre, last Sunday, sustaining an injury which necessitated an operation to relieve the pressure on his brain, is resting comfortably and is expected to recover.

The annual meeting of the East Ohio conference of the United Brethren church will be held in the U. B. church in Massillon on Sept. 5. Bishop J. S. Mills, of Anville, Pa., will preside. About one hundred and fifty delegates are expected.

Rhine & Winold are having the west room in the Winold block remodeled and when completed they will install an Edison moving picture machine. They hope to be ready for business some day next week. The building is to have an ornamental front.

C. W. Geis and Fred Siber have purchased the barber shop at 3 East Tremont street, and will take possession August 1. Mr. Geis was employed at the Hotel Sailer barber shop and Mr. Siber at W. Shilling's on the west side. Both are young men, who will undoubtedly make a success of their business.

For a few minutes on Friday morning it seemed that the life of Frank Smith, driver of Eckon's Navarre wagon, was greatly endangered when the front wheel of the wagon collapsed and the team started on a run down South Erie street. After a hard struggle he succeeded in bringing the fractious team to a stop in front of the Russell & Co.'s office.

County Auditor Oberlin is credited with the statement that after August 1 there will be no supervisors to look after the roads. After that date the roads will be looked after by the township trustees, but just how this is to be done is a query. The trustees have been notified of the change and it is now up to them to study the new law and put it in force.

New Philadelphia business men are up in arms over the increase in insurance rates which has just been made public. Rates in the business district have been uniformly increased where a reduction was expected. When the new fire apparatus was installed the business men confidently expected a reduction in the rate, and an inspector visited the city to look the field over and fix a new rate. His report has been made, and an increase on merchants' stock and real estate is the result.

Frank Zarman, a Pole employed at the Diamond Portland Cement Company at Middlebranch, met with a horrible death at the cement company's plant Friday afternoon. Zarman accidentally fell into a large dry pan or mixing machine and was ground into a thousand pieces. Nobody was near at the time of the accident and his flesh and bones were ground to pieces before the machinery was stopped. A brother residing at Magnolia is the only surviving relative in this country.—Canton Morning News.

Mrs. L. H. Walcott entertained

thirty-five ladies with a thimble party at her residence in South East street Friday afternoon. The rooms were tastefully decorated with sweet peas, dahlias and cosmos and a buffet supper was served. Mrs. Nellie Haverstack, who worked the best button-hole, received as a prize a china cup and saucer; she also won fresh laurels as a reader. Mrs. Eliza Ritter, of Athens, Mich., a guest of Mrs. Ber. Bechtel, and Mrs. A. P. Gould, of Canton, were among the guests.

The last regular service in St. Timothy's Episcopal church until September 1 will be held Sunday morning. Bishop Leonard is expected to be here on the evening of Tuesday, August 7, to confirm a class of about twenty. The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector, will remain in the city during the greater part of his vacation. Several repairs will be made on the interior of the church and the floors will be polished, left a note explaining her motive for the act, which has been kept a secret, awaiting developments. Her condition is critical.

The funeral of the late John L. Youngblood was held from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Friday morning. The Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. The pall bearers were Louis Eisenbrei, Jr., John Kohl, Albert Fetzner, John Urschel, Frank Buhmaier and Julius Erheoltz. Those who attended the funeral from out of town were Louis Miller and son, of Cleveland; Samuel Bates and Mrs. Gorman, of McDonaldsville; Miss Lucinda Rees, of Akron, and Mrs. Meady, Mrs. Berg, Mrs. Danemiller and Gustave Thuy, of Canton. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

VETERANS MEET
SEPTEMBER 12.Annual Reunion of Lincoln's
First Call Troops.

LOCAL COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.

J. W. McClymonds is President and T. H. Seaman is Secretary—Veterans are Expected from Several States.

The annual reunion of the veterans who answered President Lincoln's first call for troops and who served three months in the service, will be held in Massillon on September 12 and 13. J. W. McClymonds is president, and T. H. Seaman secretary of this year's reunion. The place for holding the meeting has not been decided upon but this matter will be attended to shortly.

Last year's reunion was held in Akron and about seventy-five veterans responded to the call. It is expected that fully as many will attend this year's reunion. The invitations will extend over the United States, and the committee hopes to make the reunion of such importance that many will be present from other states.

The first call troops are widely scattered. An attempt was made in Mansfield a few years ago to hold a reunion of as many as possible and no effort was spared to reach a majority of the surviving band. Forty veterans responded, mostly from Ohio. During the past four years veterans from nearby states have attended the reunions in greater numbers than at the Mansfield meeting. The first session of the reunion will be held on the evening of September 12. This will probably take the nature of a camp fire. The business session will be held on the following day. Plans are being made for the elaborate entertainment of the veterans. There are not more than a half dozen veterans in Massillon who were mustered in and served under the call for three months' men.

CANAL CONTRACTS LET.

Massillon Firm Will Furnish
Lumber for Improvements.

Columbus, July 27.—The state board of public works yesterday let contracts for the reconstruction of twenty-one locks on the Ohio & Erie canal at Akron. The contracts were not let to the lowest bidder, for the reason that all six of the lowest bids came from one man, S. W. Parrshall, of Akron. The state board made an investigation, and other contractors declared that Parrshall, who has no equipment, could not get ready and complete the work on time.

The contracts were let as follows: Sections 1 and 2, P. T. McCourt, at \$9,084 and \$14,789.50, respectively; sections 3 and 4, S. W. Parrshall, at \$11,493.10 and \$8,778.90; sections 5 and 6, McGarry & McGowan, at \$13,236 and \$9,189.

Awards for lumber to be used in canal work this year were made. The Bower & Konkle Lumber Company, of Massillon, got 90,000 feet at \$29 a thousand; McLoughlin & Company, Canal Fulton, got 30,000 at the same price.

G. C. FISHER
WAS APPOINTEDTo Fill Place Made Vacant by
Mr. Collier's Resignation.

JANITORS WERE REAPPOINTED.

List of Text Books Selected by the Board of Education for the Next Five Years—Only a Few Changes Were Made.

At the regular meeting of the board of education Friday evening, G. C. Fisher, a member of the faculty of Miami university, at Oxford, O., was appointed to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of James Collier, of the high school faculty. Mr. Fisher is a graduate of Miami university, has had five years' experience as a teacher, and comes to this city highly recommended.

The janitors at the various school buildings in the city were reappointed. Instead of hiring them by the year, as heretofore, they will only be engaged by the month.

The text book committee handed in its report of school books to be used for the next five years, which was adopted by the board by a unanimous vote. The following is the report:

To the Members of the Committee on Text Books:

After an examination of the leading text books submitted by various publishing houses, which has been as exhaustive as time permitted, and after numerous consultations with principals and teachers upon the merits of the different texts and their adaptability to the work mapped out for our schools, I submit the following list of books for your approval and recommendation to the board of education for use in the schools for the ensuing five years. In making this recommendation to the committee I have been guided by two distinct purposes: First, to get the best books that are available, and second, to make no change unless there seemed to be a distinct and clearly perceived gain in doing so. I have taken this position from the belief that the only persons to be considered in the adoption of a series of texts are the children, who have a right to demand the best material with which to work, and the parents, upon whom the added expense in a change of books falls. I have tried in these recommendations to guard the interests of both.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Reading—Ward primer, first, second and third readers, Stepping Stones; fourth, fifth and sixth readers, Silver, Burdett & Co.; Masterpieces of American Literature, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Spelling—No book desired.

Writing—Medial stamp, books I to VIII inclusive, Ginn & Co.

Arithmetic—White's first book and new complete, American Book Co.

Language and Grammar—Metcalf's elementary English and Metcalf's English grammar, American Book Co.

Geography—Natural elementary and natural advanced, American Book Co.

History—Tappan's Our Country's Story, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Gorky's A History of the United States, Charles Scribner's Sons.

Physiology—Lippincott's first and second books, J. B. Lippincott Co.

Music—Educational music course, Ginn & Co.

Drawing—Text Books of art education, books I to VI, Prang Educational Co.

HIGH SCHOOL.

History and Political Science—Myers' ancient history, Ginn & Co.; Myers' mediaeval and modern history, Ginn & Co.; Channing's student's history of the United States, Macmillan Co.; Fluke's civil government, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Ely and Wicker's elementary economics, Macmillan Co.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

English—Keeler and Adams' high school English, Allyn & Bacon; Hallack's English literature, American Book Co.; Patten's American literature, Silver, Burdett & Co.; Scott & Back's English grammar, Scott, Foresman & Co.; English classics as selected by the teacher and superintendent.

French—Fraser & Squair's French grammar, D. C. Heath & Co.; French reading as selected by teacher and superintendent.

German—Joyne-Meiser German grammar, D. C. Heath & Co.; German reading as selected by teacher and superintendent.

Latin—Collar & Daniell's first Latin, Ginn & Co.; Allen & Greenough's Caesar, Ginn & Co.; Allen & Greenough's Cicero, Ginn & Co.; Greenough & Kittredge's Virgil, Ginn & Co.; Daniell's new composition (latest revision), B. H. Sanborn & Co.

Mathematics—Wentworth's elementary algebra, Ginn & Co.; Wentworth's plane and solid geometry, Ginn & Co.; Wentworth's physical geography, Hinds, Noble & Eldredge; Lippincott's physiology, J. B. Lippincott Co.; Brigham's geology, D. Appleton & Co.; Berger's elements of botany (revised), Ginn & Co.; Henderson & McPherson's chemistry, Ginn & Co.; Millikan & Gale's physics, Ginn & Co.

Drawing—Text books of art education VII and VIII, Prang Educational Co.; Gross's mechanical drawing, Ginn & Co.

Respectfully,
C. L. CRONEBAUH.

The list of text books as reported above is approved by the committee on text books and is recommended for adoption.

Signed: Ella O. Shoemaker, Wendell P. Fox, E. R. Albrecht.

In the elementary grades, Stepping Stones, fourth, fifth and sixth readers, Ballwin's fourth, fifth and sixth readers. A new history was deemed necessary in the seventh grades in order to prepare the pupils and give them a general idea of what history is before entering the eighth grade. Tappan's "Our Country's Story" was the history adopted. Ely & Wicker's elementary economics replaces Davenport's book. In Latin, Daniell's new composition, and in natural science, Lippincott's physiology. Brigham's geology, Henderson & McPherson's chemistry and Millikan & Gale's physics will be used in the high school. The above list was accepted and adopted by a unanimous vote.

The question as to who shall purchase the school books for the coming year will be brought up at the next meeting of the board. E. F. Bahney and Z. T. Baltzy were present and reported to the board that they would discontinue the handling of the school books, but would act as agents for the board in ordering them. It is probable that the books will be purchased by the board of education and when they arrive will be placed in the various school buildings and then the children can purchase them from the teachers.

After the bills were ordered paid the board adjourned to meet in two weeks.

MEET AUGUST 21
AT YOUNGSTOWN

Date and Place for the Congressional Convention.

DECISION WAS MADE FRIDAY.

The Committee Met at Alliance and Made the Selection—The Unit Rule of Voting was Ordered Abolished.

Alliance, July 27.—Youngstown was chosen as the place of meeting and August 21 as the date for holding the congressional convention of the Eighteenth district at a meeting of the congressional committee here today. The committee consists of Judge J. T. Fawcett, of Stark county; Edward A. King, of Columbiana county, and John T. Hazlette, of Mahoning county. Mr. King made the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Hazlette, that the convention go to Youngstown, and these two also decided the date. Judge Fawcett favored holding the convention in Alliance.

PATIENTS ON
VISITING LIST.Nearly Sixteen Hundred Men
and Women at Hospital.

A VISIT BY MT. UNION CLASS.

A Few Hours' Study was Made
in Sociology—George H. Gibson Begins Duties as Store-keeper—Many at Friday's Ball Game.

The monthly report of the number of patients in the Massillon state hospital, which has just been completed, shows that when the report was made the state was caring for 1,578 men and women in the Massillon institution. Just at present this number is not at the institution, because of the visiting privileges given the patients during the summer months. At least 125 are in charge of relatives or friends. They are still enrolled on the records and may be brought back at any time.

The present number in the hospital about fills all quarters, although patients are received each week. During the summer months the number about equals the number discharged. No new cottages are being built this year, as the recent general assembly did not make an appropriation for such work. A cottage was opened within the past year giving additional accommodations for seventy patients. It is expected that at least one more cottage, similar to those already in use, will be built within the next few years, as this is called for in the general plan adopted by the state when the institution was projected. Another hospital building, where critical patients may be taken, is a part of the original plan. One large general hospital is now in use but at some future time the state plans to have separate hospital buildings for men and women. The state has expended over \$1,000,000 in buildings, equipment and land and will spend at least half as much again before completing the original plans.

Prof. A. B. Judd's class in sociology of Mt. Union college, consisting of twenty-five pupils, were guests at the hospital Thursday and were shown through the buildings by Assistant Physician E. C. Brown. Prof. Judd brings his sociology class to the hospital every summer and several hours are spent visiting the various wards and noting the differences of classification of diseases. The notes obtained by observation are compared with notes found in the standard works on sociology and especially with the notes of the eminent German sociologists, who until the present time have been leaders in this work. The American school differs in both instruction and methods from the German school and bases its teachings on actual experiences gained in hospitals, both private and public, and in temperate districts in large centers of population.

The present season is the first full season that the grounds in front of the main hospital buildings, those through which all visitors pass going to the administration building, have been

MEET AUGUST 21
AT YOUNGSTOWN

Date and Place for the Congressional Convention.

DECISION WAS MADE FRIDAY.

The Committee Met at Alliance and Made the Selection—The Unit Rule of Voting was Ordered Abolished.

Alliance, July 27.—Youngstown was chosen as the place of meeting and August 21 as the date for holding the congressional convention of the Eighteenth district at a meeting of the congressional committee here today. The committee consists of Judge J. T. Fawcett, of Stark county; Edward A. King, of Columbiana county, and John T. Hazlette, of Mahoning county. Mr. King made the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Hazlette, that the convention go to Youngstown, and these two also decided the date. Judge Fawcett favored holding the convention in Alliance.

Judge Fawcett's claim was that Alliance was more centrally located in the district, that the city was not interested materially in either of the three candidates, and that fair treatment would surely be accorded each candidate and every delegate in that city.

Mr. King and Mr. Hazlette desired to have the convention in Youngstown and based their claims on the proposition that Alliance did not offer the hotel accommodations that Youngstown did. They maintained that Youngstown may be reached as easily by railroads as Alliance. While the selection of Youngstown as the place for holding the convention is a slight advantage, at least, to Congressman Kennedy in his campaign for re-nomination, both James J. Grant and W. S. Speaker, the other candidates, will endeavor to overcome any advantage gained by holding the convention in Kennedy's bailiwick.

The committee adopted a resolution doing away with the unit rule of voting in the convention, thus throwing the convention open to each candidate and permitting each delegate to use his discretion in casting his vote.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

PATIENTS ON
VISITING LIST.Nearly Sixteen Hundred Men
and Women at Hospital.

A VISIT BY MT. UNION CLASS.

A Few Hours' Study was Made
in Sociology—George H. Gibson Begins Duties as Store-keeper—Many at Friday's Ball Game.

The monthly report of the number of patients in the Massillon state hospital, which has just been completed, shows that when the report was made the state was caring for 1,578 men and women in the Massillon institution. Just at present this number is not at the institution, because of the visiting privileges given the patients during the summer months. At least 125 are in charge of relatives or friends. They are still enrolled on the records and may be brought back at any time.

The present number in the hospital about fills all quarters, although patients are received each week. During the summer months the number about equals the number discharged. No new cottages are being built this year, as the recent general assembly did not make an appropriation for such work. A cottage was opened within the past year giving additional accommodations for seventy patients. It is expected that at least one more cottage, similar to those already in use, will be built within the next few years, as this is called for in the general plan adopted by the state when the institution was projected. Another hospital building, where critical patients may be taken, is a part of the original plan. One large general hospital is now in use but at some future time the state plans to have separate hospital buildings for men and women. The state has expended over \$1,000,000 in buildings, equipment and land and will spend at least half as much again before completing the original plans.

Prof. A. B. Judd's class in sociology of Mt. Union college, consisting of twenty-five pupils, were guests at the hospital Thursday and were shown through the buildings by Assistant Physician E. C. Brown. Prof. Judd brings his sociology class to the hospital every summer and several hours are spent visiting the various wards and noting the differences of classification of diseases. The notes obtained by observation are compared with notes found in the standard works on sociology and especially with the notes of the eminent German sociologists, who until the present time have been leaders in this work. The American school differs in both instruction and methods from the German school and bases its teachings on actual experiences gained in hospitals, both private and public, and in temperate districts in large centers of population.

The present season is the first full season that the grounds in front of the main hospital buildings, those through which all visitors pass going to the administration building, have been

MEET AUGUST 21
AT YOUNGSTOWN

Date and Place for the Congressional Convention.

DECISION WAS MADE FRIDAY.

The Committee Met at Alliance and Made the Selection—The Unit Rule of Voting was Ordered Abolished.

Alliance, July 27.—Youngstown was chosen as the place of meeting and August 21 as the date for holding the congressional convention of the Eighteenth district at a meeting of the congressional committee here today. The committee consists of Judge J. T. Fawcett, of Stark county; Edward A. King, of Columbiana county, and John T. Hazlette, of Mahoning county. Mr. King made the motion, which was seconded by Mr. Hazlette, that the convention go to Youngstown, and these two also decided the date. Judge Fawcett favored holding the convention in Alliance.

Judge Fawcett's claim was that Alliance was more centrally located in the district, that the city was not interested materially in either of the three candidates, and that fair treatment would surely be accorded each candidate and every delegate in that city.

Mr. King and Mr. Hazlette desired to have the convention in Youngstown and based their claims on the proposition that Alliance did not offer the hotel accommodations that Youngstown did. They maintained that Youngstown may be reached as easily by railroads as Alliance. While the selection of Youngstown as the place for holding the convention is a slight advantage, at least, to Congressman Kennedy in his campaign for re-nomination, both James J. Grant and W. S. Speaker, the other candidates, will endeavor to overcome any advantage gained by holding the convention in Kennedy's bailiwick.

The committee adopted a resolution doing away with the unit rule of voting in the convention, thus throwing the convention open to each candidate and permitting each delegate to use his discretion in casting his vote.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

fully graded, sodded and beautified with flower beds. Cement walks have been laid around the flower beds, which are the largest in the city and which attract the attention of all strangers on the grounds. It is claimed that the grounds in front of the Massillon hospital are the most beautiful of all the grounds surrounding state institutions. Early this spring several beautiful driveways were completed and shrubs and other foliage were planted along these. A winding road leads to the superintendent's residence and a short distance from this road, on the brow of the slope, has been placed the tennis court.

George H. Gibson, the storekeeper, who succeeded Harry Richheimer, has assumed his duties. Mr. Gibson is a middle-aged man, has had experience in a business way for years in Cleveland and comes highly recommended. Mrs. Gibson came down from Cleveland Saturday to spend Sunday with Mr. Gibson. For the present Mrs. Gibson will live with a daughter in Cleveland.

The largest crowd of the season attended the ball game between the Hospital and New Berlin teams on the hospital grounds Friday afternoon, which was won by the Hospital team by the score of 7 to 2. Fully two hundred spectators were present from the city. The grounds are situated on the shady side of a large woods, in which seats have been placed for patients and visitors. Over one thousand patients witnessed the game and the athletic season is enjoyed by none better than by the patients.

Miss Grace Boone, of the administration force, accompanied by Miss Lola Gribble, of Massillon, left Saturday for a few days' visit in Buffalo and at Niagara Falls.

Superintendent H. C. Eymann spent Wednesday in Cleveland on business. He was accompanied by the Misses Ethel and Gladys Eymann, who will return next week.

Mrs. Eymann, who underwent an operation recently, is recovering rapidly, although she is still confined to her bed.

GORKY'S FLING.

The Old Cry of Vice Against
Those Who Revoke It.

The Russian apostle of revolution and author of bitterly brilliant literature who found that living with a woman other than his own wife discredited him in America, as an apostle of reform, has told what he thinks of Americans. He finds much to dislike. He is especially disgusted with American morality. He intimates that it is mostly hypocrisy—the old, old fling of vice against those who rebuke it.

Gorky is as unconvincing as he is unoriginal. He dares not attack the family or the laws, moral and statutory, which guard it. He knows too well the fate of experiments made with other systems of society, other relations between the sexes. But he assumes, as openly as his courage permits, that those who are rigorous in condemnation of loose living are obnoxious persons, inferior to such interesting beings as himself, for instance.

It is a baseless and brazen pretense. It is especially offensive when it comes from a man who is supposed to be devoted to the elevation and betterment of humanity, because it shows that self-indulgence counts most and first with him.

Gorky's inclination happens to be in the line of violation of the laws of marriage. If he were under like

temptation to break the laws regarding property rights they would probably prove equally powerless to restrain him, unless he feared the penalties too much. An anarchist in the relations of the sexes has no right to look down upon an anarchist in the business relations of men with men.

Russia is a troubled and wretched country under the present czar. It has never been a happy land. But if Russia were ruled by a few Gorkys, or if the Russian nation consisted of men like that erratic person, conditions would be still worse. Not that Gorky means evil to his fellows, but his brilliant wit wobble. He would breed anarchy, and anarchy is chaos—the chaos of savagery and the strong hand. As the late Speaker Reed once said of Elbert Hubbard, of Philistine notoriety, and Roycroft fame, his mind and his morals are both "scrambled."

When the Maxim Gorkys are altogether pleased with Americans and America it will be high time for this country to take the question of its future seriously to heart.—Cleveland Leader.

TAKEN TO THE
REFORMATORY.State Officer Came Here for
Ernest Wissmar.

HE WAS OUT ON A PAROLE.

The Charge Against Wissmar is

That He Took a Pocketbook and \$2.80 from a Young Lady in a Business Room a Few Nights Ago.

Ernest Wissmar was taken to the Mansfield reformatory by Special Officer James Haggarty at 10:45 o'clock Friday evening, to serve a term of eighteen months, the charge against him being that he violated his parole, upon which his freedom and his remaining at home in Massillon depended.

Wissmar was paroled several months ago and placed on his good behavior until the termination of his sentence upon a former charge. His sentence would have ended August 16.

The charge which brought young Wissmar's second incarceration was that of taking a pocketbook and \$2.80 from a young woman in a business room in this city a few nights ago. He was arrested and tried on the charge by Mayor Franz and bound over to the probate court. This circumstance reached the notice of the reformatory's authorities and Friday evening at 6 o'clock Officer Haggarty walked into the police station and announced that he had come for Wissmar. Inquiries were made by the patrolmen and it was found that Wissmar was at his home in Henry street. Officer Larkins accompanied Officer Haggarty. Wissmar saw the officers coming and tried to make his escape, but Patrolman Larkins was the better runner and caught him. Officer Haggarty said that the rules of the reformatory made the duties of a returned paroled prisoner more severe than one serving his first sentence.

Coast Resorts, B. & O.
Exceptionally low excursion rates.

Any Fancy Parasol in This
Clearance Sale at Just
One-Half Price.



Two Bargain Tables of Silks
—one at 15c, one at 39c.
Don't Miss Them.

Mid-Summer Clearance Had a Lively Start.

Come Saturday for Your Share of the "Good Things."

One lot of fine Normandy Val and Torchon Laces, 10c values at 5c.	One table of Colored Batistes, White Ground Lawns and Dimities, also lot of white materials, Lawns and Dimities, for this sale. 64	Ladies' White Embroidery Stock Collars, 25c value 15c.
One lot of Embroidery Silk on spools, all colors 3c spool.	One table of Colored Lawns, White Checked Nainsooks and a lot of remnants of white goods, for this sale. 3	One lot of Trimmings, Laces, Galoons and Appliques, values up to 35c per yard, at 10c.
One lot of Fancy Colored Fans, worth 10c, 3c.	One lot of Black Figured and Lace Striped Lawns, values up to 25c, at..... 15	One lot of 2 dozen Fancy Painted China Chop Plates, values 75c, to close at 25c.
Mennen's Bcrated Talcum Powder, for this sale 13c.	One table of Colored Lawns, Fancy White Goods and Swisses, also a lot of pretty Drapery Materials at..... 9	One lot Ladies' Fancy Corded Border, All White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 4c.
A lot of good Gas Mantles, 10c ones, 5c.	One lot of pretty, fine Wash Dress Materials, all new, fresh goods, Figured Silk Mulls, Batistes, Organdies, etc., values 50c to 75c a yard; also a lot of Fine White Embroidered Swisses, in this sale..... 39	One lot of Muslin Embroidery, narrow widths, good qualities, worth 10c yd., 5c.
One lot of Ladies' Fancy Washable Stock Collars, 15c values, 10c.	Ladies' Black Silk Gloves with white stitching, 50c quality 39	One lot of Ladies' Pretty Lace and Embroidery Turn Over Collars, values 15c to 25c each, Clearance Price 7c.
	One lot of Black-Lace and Lisle Thread Gloves, worth 25c at..... 10	
	One lot Odds and Ends of Ladies' Kid Gloves, values \$1.00, pair..... 25	

THE MINING SITUATION.

A Disinterested Citizen Talks on the Subject.

FEW MATTERS ARE IN DISPUTE.

Differences Between Miners and Operators so Trifling That Mutual Concessions Should Easily Settle the Wage Scale Question in Massillon District.

"From a somewhat careful investigation of the differences existing between the miners and operators in this district, it appears that the so called 'dead lock' stands about as follows," said a gentleman who is familiar with mining conditions in this district to a representative of The Independent.

"All the items in the scale for which there is a fixed standard price were checked as being agreed to except the one relating to the price per car for slack." The operators agreed to pay the scale price asked for all slack that they desired loaded separate, but insisted they were entitled to all merchantable coal, it being paid for in the screened lump price, which is based upon a long established percentage basis of screenings. It is also claimed, without contradiction, that there is not another scale in this state that includes such an item.

"It appears to me," said the speaker, "quite evident that the introduction of machine mining has raised this issue. The principal gain to the operator would be in the handling of the product, while the miner is compensated by the differential existing between screened lump coal price and run-of-mine price. In looking over the so-called 'dead work' scale, it seems there are about four items with price attached that have not been agreed to. It appears that upon these items the operators asked for some relief, which, upon a final summing up by the miners in stating their ultimatum, was refused, the miners insisting on the regular advance upon every item and demanding an answer before they would agree to any of the rules the operators desired to have made a part of the agreement. Two of these rules appear to be of a permanent character; one known as 'standard height of coal,' the other as 'engineers' agreement.' The operators took the position that the latter was violated by the miners, which voided the other. Here, it should be remembered, that there has been a change during the current year in the official head of this sub-district, who construed the agreement to mean that it did not include the mining of coal for boilers in protecting the mines. The operators are insisting that this should be so amended that there shall be sufficient coal mined during a strike to keep the boilers necessary to protect the property supplied with fuel. I do not believe that there is an operator who would not agree to continue the 'standard height of coal' agreement if the engineers' agreement was amended to include the mining of boiler coal.

"The rules in controversy seem to be of a disciplinary and protective nature. It has been admitted that discipline has been somewhat lax and though improvement is promised, the operators feel that such rules would materially assist the officers and be more likely to be permanently effective than an official policy only. The rule relating to premature firing appears to be particularly obnoxious to the miners, it having been adopted and put into effect by the grievance committee about eighteen months ago. It is stated by the operators to have proven very effective as a preventive and that its enforcement has not occasioned any hardships on the miners."

The gentleman referred to thinks that the differences existing are so small that by giving a little on each side, settlement could be reached without material loss to either party.

ORDER NOT EXTENDED.

Judge's Decision in Case of West Lebanon Coal Co.

Judge Ford refused yesterday to extend the temporary injunction granted Thursday preventing a directors' meeting of the West Lebanon Coal Company. The order was secured upon representation that the entire output of the mines of this company was about to be disposed of in a wrong way by minority interests.

After statement of counsel on both sides yesterday morning Judge Ford said he did not see much ground upon which the restraining order could hold. It expired at 10 o'clock. There will be a hearing this morning. The other side wanted an extension until the hearing so they could get in certain witnesses.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

How to Talk Properly and in an Entertaining Way.

Be unaffected, be honest, in speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spade, not a well known oblong instrument of manual industry. Let home be a home, not a residence; a place a place, not a locality; and so of the rest, says the New York Journal.

Where a short word will do one always loses by using a long one. One loses in clearness, in honest expression of the meaning, and, in the estimation of all men who are competent to judge, one loses in reputation for ability. Elegance of language may not be in the power of every one, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

One should write as he would speak; speak as he thinks. If with inferior speak no coarser than usual; if with superiors speak no finer. Avoid all oddity of expression. No one ever was a gainer by singularity of words or in pronunciation.

The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying about bladders of strange gases to breathe, but he will enjoy better health and find more time for business who lives on the common air. When a person uses a queer expression or pronounces a name in reading differently from his neighbor the habit always goes down, minus sign before. It stands on the side of deficit, not of credit.

Avoid likewise all slang words. There is no greater nuisance in society than a talker of slang. Talk as sensible men talk. Use the easiest words in their commonest meaning. Let the sense conveyed, not the vehicle in which it is conveyed, be the subject of attention.

Once more, avoid in conversation all singularity of accuracy. One of the bores of society is the talker who is always setting people right, who, when you read from the paper that 10,000 men fell in some battle, says that it was 9,900. Truth does not consist in minute accuracy of detail, but in conveying a right impression, and there are vague ways of speaking that are truer than strict facts would be. When the psalmist said, "Rivers of water run down mine eyes because men keep not thy law," he did not state the fact, but he stated a truth deeper than fact and also truer.

How to Reach Safety in Fires. Familiarize yourself with the location of windows and natural escapes. Learn the position of all stairways, particularly the top landing and scuttle to the roof.

Keep the doors of rooms shut. Open windows from the top. Wet a towel, stuff it in the mouth, breathe through it instead of nose so as not to inhale smoke.

Stand at window and get benefit of outside air. If room fills with smoke keep close to floor and crawl along by the walls to the window.

Never jump unless the blaze behind is scorching you; not then if the firemen with scaling ladders are near.

Never go to the roof unless as a last resort and you know there is escape to adjoining buildings.

In big buildings fire always goes to the top.

Never jump through flames in a building without covering the head with a blanket or heavy clothing.

Never get excited; try to recall all the means of exit.

How to Keep Hats Looking Fresh. In traveling from one place to another in summer you may often be at a loss as to how to keep your hats fresh, as the tray of a trunk is generally crowded with little things. Try taking a handbox with you in this way, says Ladies' Home Journal: Cut down the sides of the box at the corners, fold and lay flat on the bottom of the trunk. When staying anywhere tie the corners together and you will have a good box for your hats. A good way to pack hats in the regular hat tray is to bore four holes, one in each side, near the corner and half an inch from the bottom. Take four pieces of tape, each half a yard long, and after tying a knot in one end run the tape through the holes, leaving the knots on the outside of the tray and the loose ends inside. Place a hat in the bottom and tie the tape ends, which are diagonally opposite each other, together.

How to Destroy Moths. There is a better insurance against moths than the ordinary moth balls or gum camphor, says Good Housekeeping. Put into the bottom of the trunk in which clothes are packed away a small bottle of chloroform, say an ounce or two, according to size of case. Split the cork slightly, so that the chloroform can gradually evaporate. The fumes will kill not only moths, but many disease germs. It would be an exaggeration to say that the gas will kill all bacteria as well as insects, but certainly it is more efficacious than ordinary camphor. Of course care must be taken not to inhale the fumes when opening the chest.

How to Fill a Fountain Pen. If you use one of the little glass and rubber fillers, be careful to use it slowly both in taking ink from the bottle and in putting it into the pen so as to avoid the air bubbles which hinder the smooth flow of the ink when writing, says Tom Watson's Magazine. If the bubbles form in spite of you, take the slightly unraveled end of a piece of brown twine or splintered end of a broken match and push it into the bubbles until they disappear.

How to Polish Damp Shoes. Damp shoes are very difficult to polish. Try putting a drop or two of paraffin to the blacking, and you will find they polish up at once.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Secretary Root's Travels.
Secretary of State Elihu Root, who is now en route to South America on board the cruiser Charleston, has arranged his itinerary so as to return to this country about Oct. 1. The longest stop will be made at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, where the pan-American congress, to which Secretary Root will be the most conspicuous delegate, will assemble. The cruiser is expected to arrive in Rio Janeiro harbor on Wednesday, July 25, remaining there until



ELIHU ROOT.

Monday, Aug. 6, when she will sail for Montevideo. She should reach there four days later. Leaving Montevideo, the secretary will be taken to Buenos Ayres and then around Cape Horn to Valparaiso. From Valparaiso he goes to Callao and from Callao to Panama. At Panama the Charleston will leave him and proceed to San Francisco, where she is to be ready for service as flagship of the Pacific fleet.

The secretary is accompanied by Mrs. Root, Miss Root, his youngest son, Edward Root, and a secretary.

Kaiser's Keen Eye.
The Kaiser's keen eye for military matters is illustrated by an incident which occurred near Metz a few days ago during rifle practice.

While the men were firing at long range the emperor threw himself flat on the ground and crawled along behind the firing line looking for mistakes.

He found one man aiming without having correctly adjusted the sight and, creeping still closer to him unnoticed, shouted in his ear, "You fellow, you will be imprisoned for at least three days for that mistake if any of our eyes sees it!"

The soldier, greatly alarmed to find that the imperial commander in chief had detected his negligence, quickly remedied the error, and the emperor proceeded on his tour of inspection along the ground.—Washington Star.

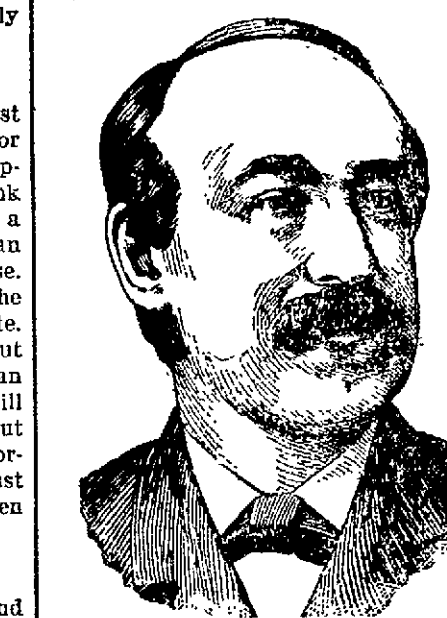
Made General Sumner a Lieutenant.

A story is being told among the friends of General Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., retired, who was until recently the commanding officer of the Pacific division. General Sumner, who was in Oakland for a stay, left the city after the earthquake and went to San Rafael. There he was informed by one of the guiding spirits of the village that he must aid in patrolling and guarding against fire and unruly refugees. Something in General Sumner's bearing evidently impressed the man, for after a moment's thought he said, "I think I'll make you a second lieutenant." "Thank you," answered General Sumner. "I don't think any rank ever conferred upon me ever pleased me more unless it was when I was made a major general in the regular army."—Kansas City Star.

Bonaparte of the Navy.

Women clerks employed in the navy department at Washington have a staunch friend in Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte, who twice overruled the recommendation of Rear Admiral Harris to promote a man over a woman.

The secretary held that the woman clerk should not be discriminated against because of her sex. He named a commission to look into the efficiency records of the clerks in the bureau of supplies and accounts. The commission



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

reported that the record of the woman clerk in question was much better than that of the man and recommended that she be given the promotion. This was done by Secretary Bonaparte.

Charles J. Bonaparte is a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, and grandnephew of Napoleon the Great of France. He was born in Baltimore, is a lawyer by profession and for many years has been prominent in reform movements. Mr. Bonaparte is fifty-five years old and has been secretary of the navy since July, 1906.

STONES SET ON FIRE.

Truly Remarkable Action of Sea Water in Ireland.

All the talk was of the old country, its marvelous beauty, its marvelous happenings, and Casey said to the Texan:

"The sea setting fire to tall cliffs—you wouldn't believe that possible, I suppose."

"Assuredly not," returned the Texan. "Neither in Ireland nor elsewhere."

"By those words," said Casey, smelling his shamrock tenderly, "you prove your ignorance of Ireland, sir, and show you have never been to Ballybunion."

"The tall cliffs of Ballybunion were knee deep in the rough Atlantic. They are the bulwarks of Erin's west coast, and since the world's beginning the wild Atlantic surges, breaking against them, have eaten them out in caves and hollows."

"These cliffs of Ballybunion contain in their depths masses of iron pyrites and alum. Now and then the salt sea water enters into these masses, and oxidization at once takes place, and flames burst forth, and the rocks crack and melt in the great heat."

"Once the cliffs of Ballybunion burned for weeks. Like a volcano, they sent up yellow flame and black, foul smelling, bitter smoke, and the Irish came from hundreds of miles to see that wonderful sight."

"Only in Ireland, only in Ballybunion, sir," said Casey, fingering his shamrock, "may you see cliffs set afire by the salt sea they stand knee deep in."—Minneapolis Journal.

TAMED BY KINDNESS.

The Methods of the Elephant Hunter in the Far East.

This is how elephants are hunted in Ceylon: The people begin by clearing an open space near a forest, part of which is strongly fenced in with trunks of trees, with open places for doors. Then the elephants are found and with blazing torches, rattling of noisy instruments and spears are driven toward the open doors.

At last, with a rush, the great herd enters, the entrances are barred, and the poor giants of the wood find themselves hopelessly imprisoned. An elephant's rage is dreadful to witness, but the ingenuity of man has found a way of subduing it. One by one each prisoner is freed again, and tame elephants, remarkable for their sagacity, come up to him, stroke him with their trunks and otherwise cajole him until they lead him on to a good strong tree. The natives creep up behind, and in a minute the elephant is made fast to the tree by his leg.

All the time this is going on the tame elephants are humoring their deluded victim, but as soon as he is secured they go away and leave him. Then the men bring him coconuts and leaves to eat, which, of course, he refuses, as he is again in a great passion and struggling to be free.

But hunger subdues even the fiercest, and at last his wild roaring ceases, and he eats. From that time the taming process is comparatively easy. Again and again he is fed, as he requires it, by a kind hand, and the elephant, susceptible to kindness, becomes at last a docile servant of the man.

White Ants of Africa.

Natives of the east coast of Africa do not object to the presence of the great white ant colonies in their neighborhood. The ants exercise great fertilizing power on the crops. A resident of that country writes: "Every season I have seen the wonderful effects the white ant hill produces on the Kaffirs' maize and corn. Whenever there happens to be an ant hill in a garden its immediate vicinity can be at once distinguished, as the maize and corn are fully double the size of the surrounding crop. The bush country a few miles from this place is swarming with white ants and has also a large native population. The ants do not attack green crops to any extent."

A Taste For Dogs.

Mark Twain was once talking of war and of the hardships and privations of sieges.

"A Frenchman," he said, "called one day on a woman who had two dogs. They were ugly little brutes, and when they came near him the man pushed them out of the way with his foot."

"I perceive, sir," said the woman coldly, "that you are not very fond of dogs."

"The man started in surprise. 'I not fond of dogs?' he exclaimed. 'Why, madam, I ate more than twenty of them during the siege of Paris!'"

A Patient Man.

The endurance of the music lover who sits out one of Wagner's long "Ring" operas has often been commented upon, but perhaps not more forcibly than in London. Well up above the stage was a burly fellow in homespun, evidently a Scottish farmer who had come to London to see the sights and hear the sounds. After sitting through three long acts he murmured audibly, "Twas a patient man that wrote all this!"

A Lake of Acid.

In the center of Sulphur island, off New Zealand, is a lake of sulphuric acid fifty acres in extent. The water contains vast quantities of hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acids, hissing and bubbling at a temperature of 110-degrees F., and great care has to be taken in approaching it to avoid suffocation.

Man carries under his hat a private theater, wherein a greater drama is acted than is ever performed on the public stage, beginning and ending in sterility.—Carlyle.

VAUDEVILLE ON TRAINS

Innovation Erie Railroad Man Predicts For Expresses.

LOOKS FOR IT IN NEAR FUTURE

J. D. Brown, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie, Believes Vaudeville Performance Feasible and Says All Big Lines Will Some Day Have It.

That the passengers on the fast express trains of the big trunk lines of the United States will be entertained by vaudeville performances, etc., while being whisked across the country is believed by J. D. Brown, assistant general passenger agent of the Erie railroad, to be an innovation that will be undertaken by railroads in the near future, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He believes that this radical departure is practical and that the road that inaugurates it will fill a long felt want and will make a decided hit with the traveling public.

"For several years," said Mr. Brown recently, "all the big lines of the country have been constantly vying with each other in equipping their fast through trains with all modern comforts and conveniences in their effort to make the journey of their patrons as pleasant and luxurious as possible. In this respect a number of the crack lines have about reached perfection. But in spite of all the luxury and elegance with which some of these trains are equipped the traveler is obliged to provide his own entertainment and amusement. No matter how luxurious a car may be, most passengers usually find a long journey monotonous and tedious before they reach their destination and would hail with delight any form of amusement."

"Take, for instance, the trip from Chicago to the Pacific coast. That journey takes about three days. Very few passengers can amuse themselves all that time in reading, playing cards or looking at the scenery, and they would gladly welcome any diversion to break the monotony. It would be very easy to provide a theatrical performance or concert on a train. I have seen it done, and it proved a big success."

"It was on a special train in Texas in which a party of railroad officials were making a tour of the south. One end of a private car was fitted up as a stage, and the members of the party gave a minstrel performance. What was done to amuse those officials could be just as easily done to amuse regular passengers, and the expense attached to such a project would, in my opinion, be very small in comparison to the great amount of added patronage the road would derive from such an innovation. I am sure that many a talented actor and actress would often gladly volunteer their services in exchange for transportation. I am convinced that such a plan for entertaining travelers would meet with such success that in less than six months after it was inaugurated all the big trunk lines of the country would have it."

Garcia's Singing Lesson.

Stories of Manuel Garcia, the famous centenarian musician, who died a few days ago in London, are in order, says the Buffalo Commercial. An indomitable will power gave him great ascendancy over each pupil; his science and cleverness enabled him to know at once if he had to deal with a pupil of promise or not, and unlikely aspirants were not allowed to waste his time and theirs. An acquaintance describes a typical incident: "I remember a notable case in point. A very rich woman offered the master any price if he would only teach her daughter. He refused, knowing well he could never obtain serious work from her; but, as the mother persisted, he hit upon a compromise. He asked the woman to be present during a lesson, and he undertook, if the girl still wished to learn singing after hearing it taught, to teach her. The lesson began. The pupil, who seemed to the listeners an already finished singer, had to repeat passage after passage of the most difficult exercises before the master was satisfied; he insisted upon the minutest attention to every detail of execution. Mother and daughter exchanged horrified glances and looked on pityingly. The lesson finished, the master bowed the woman out, and, in passing the pupil, the young girl whispered to her, 'It would kill me!' Señor Garcia, returning from the door, said contentedly: 'They will not come again. Thank you, mon enfant; you sang well!'"

The New Naval Ration.

In the last naval appropriation bill provision was made for a change in the naval ration, and the bureau of supplies and accounts has prepared a ration in accordance with the legislation, says a Washington dispatch. It is now asserted that the United States navy has a better ration than any army or navy in the world. The advantages of the present ration are that it is more flexible and makes it unnecessary to issue commutations to sailors in place of a regular ration. Added to the former ration are preserved and fresh fruits, fresh milk, flavoring extracts, fresh fish and sauce. The amount of tinned vegetables has been increased, while a decrease has been made in macaroni, pickles, rice and sirup.

Horne appears in good humor while he censures, and therefore his censure has the more weight as supposed to proceed from judgment, not from passion.—Young.

BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE.

Barrel Rolling Used on Man Under Water Twenty-three Minutes.

The letter of Dr. N. Newham-Davis in the New York Times the other day on the folly of rolling apparently drowned persons on a barrel in the effort to restore them finds a singularly apt commentary in a report of Superintendent H. M. Knowles of the Third Life Saving District, which has reached General Superintendent S. I. Kimball, says a Washington dispatch. Mr. Knowles tells of the rescue and resuscitation of Robert Mooney near Wakefield, R. I., on July 4.

There was a boat race on Upper Point Judith pond that afternoon, and Mooney went out in a flat bottomed boat to watch it. His boat was caught in a squall and overturned. Mooney was caught under the sail and could not get out. It was twenty-three minutes before he was taken from the water, and then his rescuers began the rolling process, to which Dr. Davis so vigorously objects. They expelled about a gallon of water "from the lungs," as they report, at the first rolling and at a second rolling, which immediately followed, got a pint more. Artificial respiration was begun at once.

"The patient was as purple as a grape," said the report. "Superintendent Knowles spread a small motor cover of canvas and removed the body to it, keeping up at the same time the bellows movement and friction by rubbing the limbs. A fire was built and stones were heated, which in the course of thirty minutes were rolled in jackets and applied to the armpits, heart and soles of the feet. The bellows movement was kept up while others worked at the arm movement."

"The first sign of life was observed after the life savers had worked on the patient for an hour and twenty minutes," says the report. "This was noticed when a hot stone was placed against the soles of the patient's bare feet. The constant rubbing and artificial respiration, with renewed applications of hot stones, showed marked development of the condition of the patient. About twenty-five minutes later a physician arrived and reported that there was an action of the heart and pulse. The patient was then taken in the launch to the boathouse, some distance away. All the time the bellows movement and rubbing were kept up. This had been going on for one hour and forty-eight minutes. The patient remained unconscious all the time. After arriving at the boathouse the patient was worked with for some time and later taken to his home, where he regained consciousness."

FOG WHISTLE FOOLS MOOSE

Excitement Among Big Game in the Woods Around St. John.

Whether or not the fog whistle at the entrance to St. John harbor should be compelled to take out a game license would seem to be a question to be decided by the game commission, says a special dispatch from St. John, N. B., to the New York Tribune. Partridge Island is situated about two miles from the city of St. John, and on it is one of the principal signal stations. A few months ago there was installed on the island a new fog whistle which has been the cause of much excitement among the moose which haunt the woods around the city. This whistle gives a long drawn out blow in a low note and ends the blast with a short sounding blow two tones lower. The whistle exactly imitates the call of a cow moose and is having the effect of such calls.

It is not uncommon for moose to find their way into the city and walk quietly through the streets during the earlier hours of the day. They are never molested and have grown bold. Since the new fog whistle was established these wandering moose have become more plentiful and there is no doubt that they are attracted by what they think is the call of their mates. The bull moose stroll calmly through Fairville and Lancaster to the water's edge and then attempt to swim to the island. None have ever swum the full distance, for before reaching the island they evidently become aware that things are not what they seem and that there is something wrong with the call. Huntsmen are anxiously awaiting the open season, when the moose are likely to be depleted in numbers.

Gift Cornices In Vogue Again.

Any woman who has old fashioned brass and gilt cornices of colonial days stored in the warehouse may count herself lucky, for they are being restored to favor, says the New York Press. Innumerable objects have the charm of old resending their relegation to the background. Even if they have been laid away, they probably will look as bright as ever when brought forth to view. The returning of the cornice and old fashioned curtains made itself felt last winter, when the rooms of a new hotel, which is supposed to represent "the last word" in tasteful and unostentatious decoration, were constructed with cornices covered with cloth just like that used in the window curtains.

A "Smoking Race."

An ingenious form of "sport" is now in vogue in Germany, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It is known as a "smoking race" and is said to have grown very popular. Specially constructed pipes, possessing immense bowls, are utilized, the size being identical for each competitor, and the tobacco is carefully weighed before it is put therein. When the starter gives the word the smokers, seated in a circle, begin operations in the presence of an interested assemblage of spectators and backers. The man who consumes his tobacco the quickest is, of course, declared the winner.

NAVAL OFFICER KILLED.

Shot by Member of Crew of French Cruiser.

Chefoo, July 28.—(By Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Clarence England, navigation officer of the United States cruiser Chattanooga, was wounded about noon today by a bullet fired by a member of the crew of the French armored cruiser Dupetit Thours, and died at 6 this afternoon. The French crew were at target practice when the Chattanooga was passing and signalled the French vessel to cease firing.

PAYMENT IN FULL.

Insurance Company Settling San Francisco Claims.

San Francisco, July 28.—(By Associated Press.)—R. R. Mannes, adjuster for the Eagle Insurance Company, testified yesterday that within the last week he had received advices from New York that he was to have power to settle all claims in which it was decided the company is liable at one hundred cents on the dollar.

ROCKEFELLER AT HOME.

New York, July 28.—(By Associated Press.)—No attempts were made to serve any legal papers on Mr. Rockefeller, in connection with legal proceedings against him at Findlay, O., when he left the America at Hoboken.

It brings to the little ore that priceless gift of healthy flesh, solid bone and muscle. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does. Best baby medicine on earth. Tea or Tablets. 35 cents. The Baltzy Company.

Point Breeze Chautauqua, Smithville, O., will be in session from July 28 to August 12. J. E. Eberly, proprietor and manager.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)
The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, July 28, '06.

Corn, per bushel.....16 20
Soy beans, per bushel.....15 15
Chickens, live, per lb.....10-12
Chickens, dressed.....12-14
Potatoes, per bushel.....50

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:
Wheat.....71
Hay, loose, per ton.....\$9 to \$10
Hay, baled, per ton.....\$9 to \$10
Cats, per bushel.....60

Cures baby's scroup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, grandma's luenzen—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—the great household remedy.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Rhed, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the coast hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond, G. P. A., Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulents (25 cts. per box) correct the liver, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

Mountain Lake Park, B. & O.

Delightful summer resort. Special excursion rates. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

For seekers and Tourists B. & O. exceedingly low rates. Consult ticket agents or address M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

B. & O. Sunday Excursions, Every Sunday to Bridgeport (Wheeling) Uhrichsville, Cleveland.

Chautauqua, N. Y., B. & O. Excellent service via Cleveland and L. S. & M. S. Ry. Leave 9:38 a. m., arrive Chautauqua, Assembly 7:05 p. m. Round trip \$6.30.

Wanted!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,

Navarre, O.

Pennsylvania

LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES

TO—

Milwaukee

August 10, 11, 12—Engle Grand Aeris

Minneapolis

August 10, 11, 12—G. A. J.

Mexico City, Mex.

Aug. 10th to 31st, T. G. C.

The Massillon Independent.

PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

37 North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms Both Phones No. 60
Business Office Both Phones No. 55

This Independent is on sale at the following
news stands: Balmey's Book Store, Hankin's
News Depot, Hammitt's Cigar Store, Neun-
inger's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and To-
bacco Stand.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, JULY 10 1936

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived today on the Baltic from his five months' sojourn in Europe. He wore a thin sack suit of greenish plaid. The coat had rounded corners and a single button on each cuff. Special telegram from New York to a Pittsburgh paper. This is one of those new items that come under the heading, "Important, if True."

The Italian who committed suicide the other day in Pittsburgh and left instructions that the two women he loved should follow him to the farther shore displayed a generosity and impartiality that is unusual. Lovers who demand that their inamorata shall die with them are by no means rare, as the numerous reports of suicide pacts fouled or carried out as the case may be amply prove. But it is seldom that the lover is so exacting as to demand the death "without unreasonable delay" of two women who were so unfortunate as to be necessary to the happiness of an understudy to Mahomet.

Centerville (Pa.) boasts of a citizen whom the men call "clever" and the women "mean." This man had been missing money out of his trousers pockets, and suspected that his wife was purloining his loose change during the small hours of the night. So he placed a miniature mouse trap in the pocket where he kept—or tried to keep—his money with the result that the other night he had to get up and release his wife whose hand was caught in the trap. Opinion seems to be divided as to where the blame should fall—on the woman who stole from her husband or on the man who kept his wife so short of "pin money" that she was compelled to resort to heroic measures.

Toledo is rapidly making a record for itself. After putting its ice trust robbers in jail, it now surprises the country by actually dealing honestly with the national government. Congress appropriated \$200,000 for the purchase of a site for a new postoffice for that city, but subsequently a better site was discovered, which the owner was willing to sell for \$54,000 less than the amount of the appropriation. The unexpended balance of the \$200,000 was returned to the treasury department, this being the first case on record where a city for which congress had voted a specific sum of money has returned a portion of the fund to the government. Incidentally, and without any desire to detract from the full measure of praise due to Toledo, the attention and wonder excited by this act form a not altogether flattering comment on the honesty of our municipal money dealings with the government.

TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

William Jennings Bryan has been accused of many things, but no one—not even his bitterest enemies—has ever ventured the assertion that he was bashful. There is nothing of the shrinking violet about the colonel. He loves the effulgent glow of the limelight, and, to do him justice, he has displayed a very consistent ability to keep himself in the center of some stage or other. As to the good taste of his methods, that is another matter. His latest advertising dodge is one that will move the irreverent to mirth. Writing from the foreign lands that he is adorning, the Great American Tourist displays a keen concern in the proposed reception that is being arranged for him in New York. He is still the peerless leader and he wishes it distinctly understood that he will have no tainted money used in defraying the expenses of the reception. But:

"There will be some expense, and the committee must see to it that no money is accepted from questionable sources; in fact, I think it would be well to announce that the expense would be borne by popular subscription, dollar subscriptions being preferable, but that larger subscriptions would be received up to \$50, none being received over that. Also announce that subscriptions of five dollars or more than five dollars would be entered in a book and the names given to anyone desiring them. Subscriptions less than five dollars would not be made known without the expressed consent of the subscriber."

Thus does the colonel invite the great American public to come up and deposit its good money—gold standard at that—to provide a fitting wel-

come to himself. Shades of Barnum! Nor is this all. He suggests that "any surplus over and above the expenses of the reception be used to print and circulate the speeches" delivered at this combination of love feast, talkfest and circus. Oh! well, possibly those who chip in at his gentle suggestion to give him a rousing welcome will get their money's worth in amusement and instruction combined.

RULES ISSUED FOR PRIMARIES.

Nomination of Democratic
Candidates August 11.

WILL BE IN THE AFTERNOON.

City Auditor Douglass, of Massillon, Has Not Decided About His Candidacy for County Recorder, but Will in a Few Days.

The Stark county Democratic central committee is sending out notices giving information concerning the holding of the Democratic primary election, which will take place on Saturday, August 11, between 2 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

Candidates will be named for the following offices: County recorder, commissioner, infirmary director, twenty delegates and twenty alternates to the Democratic state convention, one hundred delegates and one hundred alternates to the Eighteenth district congressional convention, and a central committee for each precinct in the county.

The primary election will be in charge of the board of deputy supervisors of elections. All candidates must announce their names to the secretary of the Democratic central committee not later than 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, August 6. The names of the candidates will be placed on the ticket in alphabetical order. Only those names on the official ballot shall be counted. Candidates for state and congressional delegates receiving the highest votes shall be the delegates-elect, and those receiving the next highest votes shall be the alternates-elect.

In the apportionment of delegates to the state convention Massillon and Perry township will have three. The apportionment for the congressional convention gives Massillon and Perry township fifteen delegates. Canton has seven state and thirty-three congressional delegates.

Emil Kauffman, of Canton, is chairman and H. C. Pontius, of Canton, is secretary of the Democratic central committee.

City Auditor Douglass, of Massillon, who has been asked to run for the nomination of recorder, said Saturday that he had not yet made up his mind. He will confer with friends during the coming week and will make known his decision in a few days.

FAMOUS PILOT DEAD.

Was in Memorable Race Between the Natchez and Lee.

Louisville, July 28.—(By Associated Press.)—Captain J. Wesley Connor, known personally or by reputation to almost every riverman on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, died suddenly last night at his home in New Albany, Ind. He had the distinction of piloting the Robert E. Lee when she won the memorable race with the Natchez from New Orleans to St. Louis.

HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

Business Houses Destroyed in Indiana Town.

Osgood, Ind., July 28.—(By Associated Press.)—Fire starting at 1 o'clock this morning in August Streitman's very stable, spread to Hertman's saloon, Decker's printing establishment and M. C. Calland's general store, causing a loss of \$10,000, with very little insurance. Twenty-one horses were cremated.

ALL ARE INVITED.

Invitation is Extended by the Massillon Band.

The Massillon band has issued an invitation to the public to attend the outing to be given by the band at Turkeyfoot lake for one week beginning next Thursday morning. The band will leave Wednesday afternoon. Concerts will be given every afternoon and evening during the week at the lake.

Live and let my brethren live
With all that's good to me;
Unto the poor some cash I give,
The balance I give Rocky Mountain Tea. The Baltzy Company.

DELIGHTFUL TO BE AT HOME.

Consul General Skinner Here
on Leave of Absence.

OUR PROSPERITY IMPRESSIVE.

A French Town of the Same Importance, Says Mr. Skinner, Would be Compressed Into One-Fourth the Area of Massillon—France and America Know Little of Each Other.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner and Mrs. Skinner, of Marseilles, France, returned to Massillon on Friday after an absence of three years. Mr. Skinner's leave of absence will enable him to remain in this country until October 4. Most of it will be spent with relatives here.

"It is delightful to be at home again, and see with my own eyes the evidences of thrift, growth and prosperity that I have been reading about since my last visit three years ago," said Mr. Skinner to an independent representative Saturday morning. "Were it not for the good friends who have passed away forever, the happiness and surprises of homecoming would compensate one for remaining a long time away. There is not in the whole of France a town like Massillon, where practically each family lives in a separate house surrounded by a garden with all manner of conveniences, and every household interlarded in much the same way in local matters. A French town of the same importance would be compressed into one-fourth the area, the families living in superposed apartments, this being true even in the tiniest villages. In most respects, however, there are surprising resemblances between the French and American family life. In fact, I doubt if even in America love of home and family occupy so high a place as in France in the individual mind. But it is astonishing how little the people of the two countries really know of each other.

"The average Frenchman judges us either from the ultra-wealthy examples brought conspicuously to his attention at every center of pleasure in Europe, or else by the modern immigrant type, and from these two extremes, one rich and often vulgar, the other poor and usually very ignorant, he draws his inferences. We, on our side, visit Paris, where much of the glided vice exists for, and certainly is largely supported by, foreigners; we read popular French books and hear the modern plays, all dealing with the one problem, and then conclude that the French people are normally frivolous when they are not worse.

"Naturally, French character is seen to best advantage in the country, and in the smaller cities. The people are a wholesome and happy race, and if it were otherwise they would emigrate, that being the surest proof of domestic discontent. There are two million French landowners, in a population of perhaps thirty-eight millions, and they are a conservative, industrious and frugal element. I do not look for any great socialistic revolution, although the growth of socialism throughout Europe is far more remarkable of course than in the United States. The socialists are vociferous, but with two million landowners and with even factory working people interested as holders of stocks and bonds in various enterprises, nothing very radical is to be expected in the way of actual legislation.

"Popular education is making great progress. New school houses are being erected everywhere, and one can scarcely visit a French village without discovering that the most important edifice is the new school, in which the municipality also has its offices, and upon which one sees the words in large letters: 'Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite.' While there has been an elite of great intellectual attainments in France for centuries, illiteracy among the masses has been much too common. I look for a rapid diffusion of general knowledge from now on. Many of the city public schools are very fine, and in all the schools the children work harder than in America, and leave these institutions with a wider and more accurate knowledge of facts.

"If I were a millionaire I would endow Massillon tomorrow with a manual training school such as the one in Marseilles. It is said to be the finest in the world. Labor organizations in France are limiting the number of apprentices in the principal trades, and to overcome the shortage in the supply of fully educated mechanics these schools are being created in all industrial cities. Very little machinery is used, the main object being to develop hand-workmen of

the old-fashioned kind, capable of doing everything in a given trade, on the theory that the modern factory system, which tends to specialize workmen, no longer offers opportunity for complete instruction in the trades. Every boy who graduates from the training school is a finished workman, fit for any task in his own chosen line. The boys go to school at 7 o'clock and leave about 5 o'clock. They lunch in the school, where their mental education also takes place, thus complementing their industrial education. It is a beautiful sight to see the youngsters at work, many of whom are boys who do not expect to be mechanics, but are sent to get an all-round education, somewhat on the old Quaker principle, a good one, that every man ought to have a trade at his fingers' ends.

"There are also girls' manual training schools, and for that matter even in the Lycee de Jeunes Filles, a general public school for the children of the well to do, in which a tuition fee is paid, all the girls are taught housework and cooking. Thrift, thrift, thrift is inculcated everywhere. It is thrift and industry that have made this people so wealthy. Our cook is the owner of city of Paris bonds with a lottery attachment, representing years of patient economy, and she could live on her income if she desired. It is so everywhere. The beggars on the streets in France are usually of foreign importation.

"The talk about European militarism in this country is largely sentimentality. The sons of the rich in Europe do not much like army life, because it interferes with their habits, and so they always try to secure easy assignments, and frequently succeed. The country boys find the food and comfort in the garrisons equal to that which they would get at home, and even better, and during the period of their service they see the country, learn to carry themselves, and return to civil life better prepared to assume its burdens. In the garrisons, efforts are made to stimulate ambition, to provide lectures on agriculture and other topics, and to make army life count for something more than it has in the past. The army promotes patriotism in all classes of society, and when the regiments pass through towns and villages, the populations turn out and you can read satisfaction on the faces of everybody. Of course the army is what the government makes it. It can be an instrument of education, or it can sink to the level of an instrument of servitude. My observation is that nobody in France is groaning under the yoke of militarism, as thousands of good people in the United States suppose.

"I live near one of the few centers of French emigration to the United States. One canton, or township, as it might be called, is said to have sent out five thousand people to California mainly, and you cannot find a family in that canton without relatives in the United States. They have sent millions of dollars back to their country, and perhaps forty per cent of all return to France sooner or later to end their days. They almost invariably go to the United States to raise sheep or cattle, and while I do not know of a single family that has made a failure of it, I know of hundreds worth from forty to fifty thousand dollars, and two or three estates of two and three million francs, created by intelligence and economy."

COMMISSIONERS HERE.

They Inspected Contemplated Improvements in the City.

County Commissioners Hay Hill and Burnheimer spent Friday afternoon in Massillon, and in company with members of the board of public service inspected the East street culvert over Sippo creek and the West Tremont street bridge over the Tuscarawas river.

While making the inspection at the first place, Mr. Burnheimer fell into a deep hole, which had been made by a sewer connection, and this and the dilapidated condition of the surrounding walls brought a decision that the place is in need of immediate repair.

The commissioners, after inspecting the West Tremont street bridge, said that they will advertise for bids for a new bridge in August and that they hope to have a new structure in place before winter.

They also visited other places in company with the board's members and said they will consider several other propositions made for other improvements. The commissioners were informed of the desires of the city with reference to culverts and bridges of a minor nature and promised to give every matter consideration this fall.

Pharmacists throughout the world have devoted their lives to the perfecting of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It contains the choicest medical roots and herbs known to modern medicine. Tea or Tablets, 35c each. The Baltzy Company.

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Wood Bitters, the great system tonic and builder.
C. A. R., Minneapolis, Minn., B. & O. Very low excursion rates August 10th to 12th.

As We Grow Old.

The Kidneys Need Constant Help. Massillon People Depend on Doan's Kidney Pills.

The constant strain of busy life wears out the kidneys, and in later years the kidneys cry for help. Old backs will ache, day in, day out. Urinary ills will add their weight of woe.

Aid the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. Restore a perfect filtering of the blood. Cure the kidneys when they're sick. Massillon people endorse this great remedy.

W. H. Koons, living at 4 Wismar street, veteran of the Civil War, says: "I have always recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to friends and acquaintances since I first used them in 1890 for my kidneys and back. During the four years, or more, which have elapsed since I first publicly recommended them through our Massillon newspapers I have occasionally resorted to their use and they never failed to bring the desired benefit. My experience has proved that Doan's Kidney Pills can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

A CUT PRICE

On Dinner Buckets, 25c, now15c
Roofing Paper, one and two p's, nails, Oils, Varnish, Paints, Stains, Jap a lac, Lacquer, White Lead, Turpentine, Hardware, Miners' Lamps and Supplies.

Mantles from8c, 25c
Globes all different styles, Chandeliers and Brackets

Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Pipe and Fittings for sale.

Repairing Bicycles, Guns, Locks.

Tires \$2 to \$4 each. Sundries, a' so buy and sell Second-Hand Wheels.

Mrs. J. R. Smith,

22 1/2 W. Main St.

HUSTON UNDER BOND.

Canton Man Accused of Assaulting a Young Girl.

Canton, July 28.—Mrs. Flora Kling, the mother of Lillian Kling, the 15-year-old girl, who claimed that she was assaulted by Edward Huston, a married man aged about 40, Friday, was not satisfied with the investigation had in the mayor's private office Friday night, and spent several hours at the city hall Saturday morning, in company with a married daughter. She insisted on filing an affidavit for Huston's arrest and one was issued and placed in the hands of Chief Smith and Detective Ryan, who located the man at the Carnahan plant. He was brought face to face with the mother and the sister of the child when Mayor Turnbull read the affidavit to him charging him with the commission of the crime. He entered a plea of not guilty and his hearing was set for Monday morning at 10 o'clock. His bond was placed at \$1,000. He said that he was able to give a cash bond in that amount. The scene that followed was an intensely dramatic one. Mrs. Kling stood motionless for several seconds with her vision glued upon the countenance of the man before a word was spoken. He finally said: "Mrs. Kling, do I look like a man who would do such a thing? Why, I would kill the man who would do it myself." "You did do it," shouted Mrs. Kling, "and I could shoot you down right here, for it is my little daughter that you have ruined." She started toward the accused, but before her wrath could be vented the chief took charge of Huston and led him below.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Itch! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. It cures piles, eczema, any skin itching. All druggists sell it.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

How To Find Out.
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine, beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go out many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Bear in mind that the Want Columns are a good investment.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Chippewa and Stone Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, held at Massillon, Ohio, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1936, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, first—That the Chippewa and Stone Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue its business as a corporation, and that the receiver heretofore appointed by the common pleas court of Stark county, Ohio, will proceed to convert the property, choses in action and all assets of this corporation into cash, and pay off and discharge all its debts, liabilities and obligations; and after fully discharging all such debts, liabilities and obligations, divide the remainder among the stockholders pro rata with their several holdings of stock, but no such payment shall be made to any stockholder until after the publication of said notice, as provided by law.

JAS. W. ARWICK,
President of said Corporation.
H. W. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

Sale of Copyrighted Books.

For the next fifteen days, we are offering a large selection of Popular Copyrighted Books, that can only be had in the \$1.50 edition, at 50c each the very low price of.....

See West Window Display.

BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

OPTICAL EXHIBIT FOR ONE WEEK

Starting Monday, August 6th, at Hotel Conrad.

Dr. H. D. Williams and H. C. Miller will show a complete line of samples of Eye Glasses and Spectacles, showing all the new patents and ideas which will pay you to see. Many thousands of people that are wearing Glasses do not realize the necessity of having them properly adjusted to fit the nose and face, also to have each lens centered to the eye. The greatest trouble today with the Refractionist and Oculist is that there is hardly one out of fifty that can properly measure and fit frames so as to hold the lenses at just the angle and distance for the eyes. Which is just as necessary as the proper fitting of the lenses.

No two noses alike,—what fits one will not fit another, so that the lenses center correctly. For instance, take a lens that is perfect for the eye, and if it is not adjusted so that it centers to the eye, it causes a prismatic effect to take place and therefore changes the power of the lens.

There are hundreds of new patents that are advertised and put on the market which they claim will fit all noses. That is impossible. What fits Mary will not fit John.

We take pleasure in showing you all the new patents and ideas which we have on exhibition. We know what will fit you and advise you accordingly. Our experience in the Optical business has taught us that a pleased patient is the best advertisement one can have.

The process which glass goes through and the different stages while it is being ground, you will find this quite interesting.

Also see the progress that science has made to show you the inner working of the human eye. The spot where the picture is taken before it is conveyed to the Brain, the Arteries and Veins, the Optic Disc and other very interesting things.

Headaches Cured By Glasses.

Sixty per cent. of the headaches are caused by defective vision and can be cured with properly fitted glasses.

Nervousness and Stomach Trouble.

To the majority of people it hardly seems possible for the eyes to cause this trouble, but they do.

We have patients sent to us by doctors to be fitted with glasses, that get immediate relief after we fit them, and in a short time absolutely cured.

You may see perfectly plain and still have any of these nervous troubles, which is due to nerve action in the eye, which glasses will overcome and nothing else.

We have told you considerable about the proper fitting and adjusting of spectacles and eye glasses. Now for a few words about the proper testing and fitting the eyes. Our object is to educate the public in the care and treatment of the eyes, so they can use proper judgment when they need glasses and not spend their money for something that looks like glasses, but is an injury to the eye instead of a benefit.

You all know that buying glasses by guesswork is wrong. To examine the eye and fit glasses correctly requires study and practice which can only be obtained at a regular college where one becomes perfectly familiar with every part of the eye and its workings and needs, the opportunity that is afforded to dissect and examine thousands of eyes.

Thousands of peddlers are abroad in the land selling glasses whose only qualification are that they were good book agents, patent right sellers or something of that sort, they are so ignorant of the workings and requirements of the human eye that they do not know they are causing untold injury, but think that they are doing good to mankind, and with their smooth talk have very little trouble in making people believe it.

State laws are bringing these people to time, if they are not qualified to pass the State Board Examination they are prohibited from practice.

There are at present seven states that require all Refractionists to pass a State Board Examination, and we are working hard to have all the states enact this law, the sooner the better, for the people.

We have an established business at 29 Colonial Arcade.

Our home is not under our hat wherever that may be, we are experts in our line of business and will give you honest and correct results.

Guyon Jewelry and Optical Co. 29 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Dr. H. D. Williams, Mgr. Optical Department. H. C. Miller, M. Williams, Ass't Opticians.

"VIRGINIA of WASHINGTON"

By Eleanor Austin Harris

Copyright, 1906, by E. C. Parcells

Is? He's simply crazy about meeting Americans."

"American women strangers, you should say," laughed a man wearing the cross of the Legion of Honor. "You can get Tony von Stosch to go anywhere just by hinting that some 'new girl' will be there."

"They say at the German legation that by actual count Tony von Stosch has met 800 'new girls' since the season opened. And he's still going."

As the ripple of merriment greeting this expression of the well known foible of the popular Anton von Stosch died away some one said: "Hush. The programme begins."

For some time Anton von Stosch watched the artists come and go, his face wearing an unwonted look of weariness and discouragement. For months he had sought diligently for the two American women who called Washington their home, who had been his fellow travelers from Berlin to Hamburg on that fateful August day. More than once he had followed a little, active girl with gleaming chestnut hair, only to find it was a stranger instead of "Virginia of Washington," as he had come to call her. Day after day, night after night, he had followed the whirl of the social wheel, but never had he found a clew to their identity. He had spent hours poring over the city directory, but never a young Virginia nor an elderly Ellen proved to be the first bearers of the names he had met so oddly.

As a ripple of enthusiastic applause greeted the appearance of the star of the evening Anton von Stosch raised his eyes and then grew rigid as he saw "Virginia of Washington" in the flesh, smiling acknowledgment to the enthusiasm. One long look to assure himself it was really she, and Anton von Stosch sat back in his chair with folded arms and a look of content upon his face such as it had not worn in all the months since he had arrived at the German legation. No sooner was the programme ended than he made his way to the blue room where Miss Dressel was holding court and without delay sought an introduction.

"Oh!" said Miss Dressel, her hand poised halfway toward his. "Why—oh, I'm glad to meet you, I'm sure," she exclaimed as she saw her exclamation and gesture had attracted attention. Anton von Stosch looked straight into her eyes as he took her hand.

"I am glad to meet you—again," he said quietly. "I have hunted this town over to find you. May I call tomorrow?"

"I—I—oh, I really don't know," said Miss Dressel. Then she began to laugh almost hysterically. "It's all too absurd—and I can't talk about it now—and please don't get offended, but I was so surprised and—"

"I'll wait," said Anton von Stosch, quietly falling back. "It is quite enough to know that I have found you at last." Though he spoke no more to her that evening, Miss Dressel was well aware that he followed her from group to group and from room to room, as if fearful of losing sight of her. As the door of her carriage was snapped shut his face appeared in the opening, and he said quietly, but firmly:

"I shall do myself the honor to call upon you tomorrow afternoon."

Had Anton von Stosch been less eager or determined he would have waited until the conventional hour of calling and possibly have missed Miss Dressel for his conventional hour, but as it was he arrived so early and unexpectedly upon the scene that he was ushered into the library where she sat.

"I don't know how they do things in America," he said after the first greetings, "but I'm not going to lose any more time. I desire much that you should be my wife," he said simply, dropping unconsciously into the German idiom.

Miss Dressel had seen the night before just what the intentions of Anton von Stosch were, and she had been trying to make up her mind whether to let the affair run its course or to evade the issue by another flight. She was taken wholly unawares by the expeditionness of his attack.

"But I've only seen you three times in my life!" she gasped. "I can't consider anything of the kind from a man I know so little as that."

"You don't love another?" said Anton von Stosch, growing pale.

"No," said Miss Dressel, "but—"

"Then I'll make my fight," said Anton von Stosch, "and I mean to win. It's life or death to me—and no man who is a man will give up his life without a struggle."

That was the beginning of one of the prettiest courtships that ever crossed the horizon of Washington life, and since Anton von Stosch was a gentleman as well as a man of promise in his chosen career the June wedding bells rang merrily over smiles and happiness, and genuine good wishes.

A Saving Scheme.
There was a struggling writer in the front studio and a struggling artist in the back. The struggling artist was very nice to the struggling writer for a time. He even helped her wash her windows once. Then it came about that one Friday he saw that she had a well filled envelope which contained some fives.

"I wish," said he, "that you would lend me one of those fives. I'm hard up this week. I will pay you back next."

The struggling writer knew all about those "next weeks" of the struggling artists.

"I would," said she, "but I am afraid I will lose your friendship if I do. Things like that have happened to me."

"I looked at her sternly. 'You'll lose it if you don't,' said he and set his teeth hard.

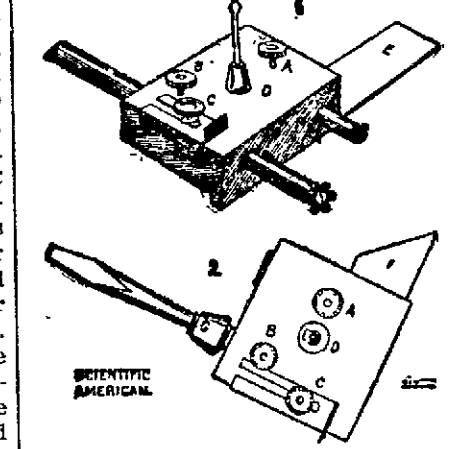
"Well, anyway," returned she, with a sigh, "I'll save my five."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

DEVICE FOR WOODWORKERS

Combination of Triple Gage, Butt Gage and Tool Holder.

A combined gage and tool holder has recently been invented which will be found particularly useful for carpenters and cabinetmakers. As shown in the accompanying engraving, the device is a very simple one, and yet comprises a great variety of tools. It consists of a block bored to receive two rods, which constitute the triple and mortise gage. Each rod is provided with a marking point at one end.

The longer rod extends clear through the block, and is provided at its forward end with a toothed wheel, which is adapted to rotate over the wood without digging in too deeply. The



COMBINES MANY TOOLS.

shorter rod is held at any desired adjustment by the thumbscrew (A), while the thumbscrew (B) serves to lock the longer rod in place. The thumbscrew (C) holds an angle plate. The latter serves as a butt gage and can be adjusted toward and from the marking pin at the edge of the block. This plate is bent over the edge of the gage block and is formed with a flat cutter. A pin in the gage block just below the shorter gage rod serves as a scribing point.

At the center of the gage block is a brand awl holder (D), which may be used for holding various tools. A chisel blade (E) is fitted into a slot in the block and held in place by a set screw, or it may be replaced by the blade (F), which will convert the gage into a square. If desired, the gage rods can be removed from the block and replaced by a ratchet screw driver, as shown in Fig. 2 or by some other tool.

CHRONIC HEADACHE.

Doctors Disagree as to Cause—Effects of Eye Strain.

The causes and treatment of chronic headaches were the topic of an interesting discussion before the section on the practice of medicine of the American Medical association at Boston recently. Eight experts took up a different cause and in brief papers discussed it in a popular manner.

Dr. George L. Walton of Boston described "constitutional headaches" as the most common of chronic headaches and said in most cases the victims were high strung, intense and unable to relax either physically or mentally, with strong likes and dislikes, perhaps given to faulty mental habits which might be analyzed into obsessive tendencies.

"The cause of pain in such cases is probably twofold," said Dr. Walton. "In the first place, the patient's inability to relax increases the fatigue from cerebral processes, and, in the second place, the patient's susceptibility to pain from such fatigue is greater than the normal."

Dr. George Gould of Philadelphia made some sweeping assertions regarding the number of chronic headaches due to eye strain. He thought about nine-tenths of all headaches could be attributed to this cause. Not only did eye strain cause many headaches, he added, but also many gastric disturbances, and about 15,000,000 persons in this country, or one-fifth of the population, were suffering from lateral curvature of the spine due to eye strain.

Use of Peat in Brickmaking.

In Germany they are mixing coal and peat, making a compressed mixture which has been used as fuel in a brickyard with a result so favorable that it will no doubt open a new field for the use of peat fuel in brick manufacture. In the neighborhood of Jever, Oldenburg, an excellent heavy blue clay is found which was considered suitable for the manufacture of hard clay paving bricks. All efforts to manufacture such bricks from this clay proved unsuccessful until a mixture of one part of peat and ten parts of coal was tried as fuel. The result was a hard, brown brick instead of the light red brick which was produced formerly. The experiments were repeated until at last a first class brick was produced. So much for fuel in brick building.

Lime-water Cures Warts.

Lime-water taken internally is almost a specific remedy for warts, according to Dr. J. Burdon Cooper of England. While he was taking lime-water for indigestion he noticed that a wart which had troubled him for some time disappeared. Some other cases of warts treated by him were cured under the administration of lime-water. The dose of this simple medicine recommended by him is a wineglassful after the midday meal with a small quantity of milk.

Acetylene as an Explosive.

Acetylene is being used as an explosive in Germany, where it has proved disappointing as an illuminant. Each cartridge contains an ounce and three-fourths of calcium carbide, yielding about sixteen quarts of acetylene, and after wetting the carbide the confined mixture of generated gas and air is exploded by an electric spark. In blasting, the rock is not thrown out, but is broken up into pieces small enough to be readily removed.

OKLAHOMA'S NEW TASK

Future State Agitated Over Choosing Its Nickname.

SOME STRANGE ONES OFFERED.

"Bird," "Banner," "Boomer," "O. K." and "Hazorback" Have Their Champions—Indian State Popular Among Politicians and "Coldwater" Among Prohibitionists—Women Interested in the Problem.

Oklahoma's statehood troubles are just beginning, says a recent special dispatch from Guthrie to the Chicago Post. Scarcely has its people become accustomed to speaking of themselves as residents of a state when some one started the agitation over a pet name. It spread like wildfire, and from every city and crossroads hamlet letters are pouring in urging the claims of this or that remarkable nickname. Some of the arguments advanced are as strange as the names, which is saying much.

The competition has taken the form of a voting contest, 11,491 ballots having been cast up to July 17, with new names and new votes coming in hourly. "Boomer" led with 2,274 votes, "Banner" was a close second with 2,103 and "O. K." was third with 2,120. "Boomer" and "Banner" will prove much to prosaize in the long run. It is believed, and something more typical of the breezy west will win out. Already objection has been expressed to "Banner" as "lacking in modesty."

A Guthrie resident answered this accusation thus:

"Oklahoma never has been backward about letting the world know what it has. It was necessary to show congress that we had the qualifications before we could get statehood. We are daily showing capitalists what we possess and should not fear to stand as the 'Banner State.' If we could not make good it would be different, but we can. The name fits Oklahoma as much as the 'Empire State' does New York."

This same man pointed out further that the "O. K. State" is as boastful as the Banner, but it has an additional advantage in being very catchy. The O. K. should be read as a word and not as an abbreviation. P. S. Barnes, postmaster of Ponca City, is one of the hardest workers for the O. K. State, believing that the state and the people are O. K. and he is waking up his part of Kay county.

Many of the old soldiers are voting for the Banner State, while Eagle and Rough Rider is dividing the Rough Rider vote. The ladies of the G. A. R. all over the two territories are working for the Flag Day State. The "Indian State" is popular among the politicians, the "Indianapolis" among the Indianboma Farmers' union, the "Coldwater" among the prohibitionists, while the "Aristototele" and the "Fair God State" are strong among those desiring a pretty nickname.

From Okemah comes the suggestion for the "Cow Puncher State"—author, Clyde Kerr. Mrs. E. L. Catlina of Tulsa favors "Big Gun," because, as she explains, "two of our most important events have depended on the report of a big gun (Cannon) at Washington and the report of the big gun thirteen years ago next September that gave the thousands the signal to start to make the race. And who can deny we are not a 'big gun' among the other states?"

This is what Benjamin Dewald of Enid has to say: "I would call our state 'The Bird State' in honor of Bird S. McGuire. He certainly was the one man that brought the blessing of statehood to us by securing the passage of the statehood bill. Let the honor go where it belongs, regardless of our personal differences. Then look at our birds of every kind and variety. Start it, Mr. Editor, and I will stake my money on the noblest Bird of all birds, Bird S. McGuire." A protest has been made that the selection of such a name would mean that residents of the state would be known henceforth as "Birdies." A Darrow resident who champions "Razorback" thus defends his choice: "Although it is inelegant and has no significance other than that given it by that junketing committee, Oklahoma is much more likely to be known over the country as the 'Razorback State' than by any of the cut and dried nicknames yet given it."

Some of the more unusual names suggested and the votes cast for each are: O. K. 2,120 Composite 5 Eagle 1,549 Variety 4 Flag Day 93 Empire of the Indian 23 West 3 Hustler 23 Carphogger 4 Square Deal 12 Razorback 3 Fair God 17 Affidavit 2 Forty-six Shooter 11 Double Eagle 2 Papoose 12 Bar Chief 2 Married 108 Graders 1 Kickapoo 3 Home Run 1 Coldwater 23 Red Ant 1 Rough Rider 24 Mountain Rose 1 United 17 Bow and Arrow 1 Cosmopolitan 15 Big Gun 1 Golden Twin 1 Cow Puncher 1 Wigwag 9 Bird 1 Paradise 7 Fary 1

The struggle still goes on, and no man can predict the outcome.

Sea Superstition.

All the old seadogs at League Island agree that the new battleship Tennessee is destined to experience some misfortune, says the Philadelphia Record. When the commission pumant was unfurled on the Tennessee instead of floating out in a long, narrow steamer it wrapped itself around the mast and continued to do so every time it was unwrapped. The sailors say that this happens rarely, but when it does it forebodes evil. When the battleship Missouri, on which the disastrous turret explosion occurred, went into commission her pennant did the same thing.

SURGERY OF THE EYE.

Marvelous Advance Made in Operations For Cataract.

Only a few years ago, before the days of anti-septic surgery, more than 50 per cent of all operations performed for cataract of the eye were unsuccessful, resulting in permanent and hopeless blindness for the patient. This was because neither the instruments used nor the surgeon's hands were sterilized and microbes were thus enabled to invade the wound, bringing suppurative infection.

At the present time only about two operations of this kind out of every hundred fail, and the occurrence of infection in any such case would condemn the physician as a bungler. Cataract of course is not, as is popularly supposed, a film that tears over the eye, but merely an opacity of the crystalline lens which lies directly behind the little round hole called the pupil. This needless opacity obscures vision, and the only way to get rid of the mischief is to remove the lens bodily.

This is accomplished by thrusting a thin bladed and exceedingly sharp knife downward into the eye from above, inserting the point at the edge of the cornea (which covers the front of the organ like a watch glass) and making an arc shaped slit. The capsule that holds the lens is also cut, permitting the latter by the help of gentle pressure to be pushed out and removed. Of course the watery fluid escapes from the anterior chamber of the eye, but it is replaced by nature within a few days, and the organ is soon as serviceable as ever, though glasses have to be worn to take the place, in an optical sense, of the lens that is gone.

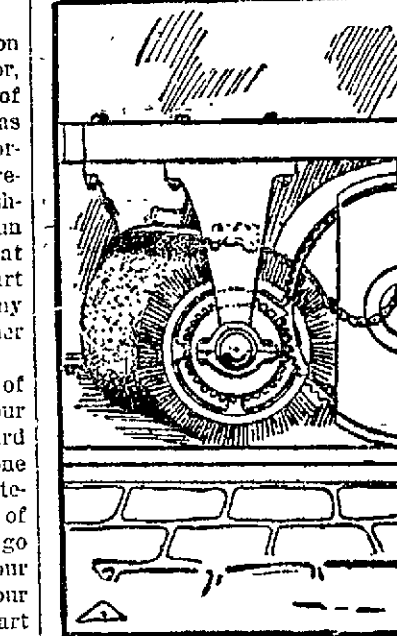
Under the old method it was customary for the oculist before attempting the operation for cataract to bleed and purge his patient, the notion being that such treatment had a tendency to diminish the likelihood of bad results. Afterward the victim was kept in a dark room for quite awhile. Nowadays, however, it is known that such preliminary precautions were of less than no value, and the patient is merely required to avoid bright light for a few days.—Saturday Evening Post.

NEW CAR FENDER.

Brush Attachment Designed to Push Victim From Tracks.

Trolley accidents will happen, and notwithstanding the numerous car fenders used, all of which are guaranteed to prevent loss of life, when the crisis comes and they are put to the test they are invariably found wanting. The majority of car fenders are designed to gather up the victims and hold them suspended from the ground, but generally the victim is caught beneath the fender.

A New York inventor has adopted an entirely different method, an application of which is shown in the illustration. Instead of constructing the fender to pick the victim up he employs



PUSHES BODY FROM TRACKS.

plays a novel method of pushing the victim along in front of the wheels. This is done by means of a large rotary brush, which revolves directly in front of the car wheels, a gear on the brush meshing with the gear on the car wheel. The brush is journaled at an angle, so that an object coming in contact with the brush would be pushed by a limited number of revolutions of the brush to one side and beyond the trolley track. The theory possesses undoubted merit, but its practical application yet remains to be demonstrated.

Fish as Nutritive as Beef.

Rosenfeld, the German dietetic authority, concludes from his studies that the meat of fish makes as much muscular work possible as beef. It contains a greater percentage of proteins than beef and causes as long a feeling of satisfaction as the latter. It causes as much or less, but not more, urea as hum. It is therefore to be recommended as a food, as well as beef, to farmers, athletes and persons in the army and navy.

Paper Melts Away.

Disappearing paper is a French novelty. Ordinary paper is first steeped in sulphuric acid, diluted according to the intended durability and is then dried and glazed, the acid being partially neutralized by ammonia vapor. The material is adapted for temporary use. Sooner or later it falls to pieces, and it is recommended to those whose correspondents forget to burn their letters.

Evaporation of the Sea.

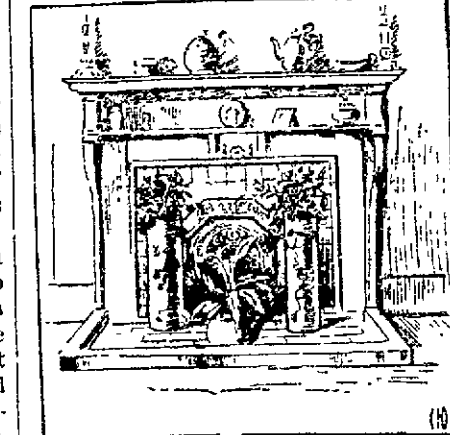
The layer of the sea taken up by the clouds each year is now estimated at fourteen feet in thickness. The winds carry the clouds to land, where the water falls as rain, to find its way in due time back to the ocean.

SUMMER FIREPLACES.

How They May Be Transformed Into Things of Beauty.

The fireplace in summer is an almost tragic feature, with its neglected, rather neglected air, and most people are glad to induce it to hide as much as possible of its diminished head. We do not want to be reminded that all things pass and that we shall scarcely have begun to enjoy the summer ere we realize that it is nice to see a fire again, "just for the evenings."

The degree of summer disguise needed by the fireplace depends on its nature. The modern fireplace, with deep tiled recess, wants little but a bowl of cool greenery stood in the center. The



A DECORATIVE FIREPLACE.

black leaved abomination, however, which survives in too many houses is a more difficult customer to manage. Half measures are of no use here, and the thing must be either left in its native ugliness or means must be adopted to cover it almost entirely.

A New Idea.

A wooden panel covered with tapestry of an indefinite leafy design may be planned to fit into the large square opening, and the hurs of this can be broken up by pots of ferns. Once started, these groups can be kept up with a very few additional touches all through the summer.

An Oriental Suggestion.

A large Carrene brass tray is another thing which goes far toward mitigating the plainness of the summer fireplace. This can be flanked in various ways by a couple of scroly iron stands bearing plants, supporting jars of foliage or, as is shown in the sketch, by two tall cylinder pots. These latter can be filled with trails of ivy and periwinkle, with large fronds of fern standing up in the center, or, less trouble still, they can be planted with marigolds, daisies or ivy leaf geraniums.

Coffure Modes.

The new summer coiffures are quite the prettiest and most becoming that Dame Fashion has been pleased to bestow upon us for some time. The hair in most cases is dressed high and is once more waved, the fashion for straight locks having passed. The hair is waved now in large waves, nothing small and crumky being allowed or approved by the woman of fashion.

In the sketch of new coiffure modes is a dignified manner of hairdressing for an elderly lady.

The hair is waved and gathered from the brow over pads to match the hair,



DAINTY STYLES.

then the whole effect is completed with a coronet plait and a high tortoise shell comb with a design of lovers' knots in silver.

The coronet plait can, needless to say, be made up of hair combs to match the hair, and this innocent deception can well be pardoned, especially in the case of very sunny locks. Many young girls use a plait of hair made of their own combings, the use of such small aids to a successful appearance being pardonable where nature has not been lavish with her gifts.

Hair combs can be made up by almost any hairdresser for a small sum.

A very dainty coiffure for a young girl is pictured, the hair being dressed low, with one curl on the shoulder and a single rose nestling behind the ear. In the center of the picture is a pretty coiffure with the hair dipped in the center and padded out a little at each side, then the hair on the top is arranged in curls, and large black bows at the back of the head and neck complete the effect. This coiffure is particularly suitable for a tall girl.

With the tremendous popularity of the empire dress for day and evening wear empire headresses are very popular. A lovely design is finished with large puffed curls at the sides and a large empire comb.

To Obtain a Good Complexion—

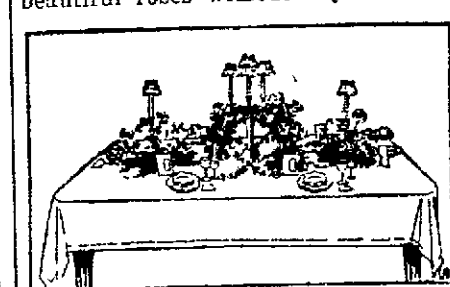
Don't drink tea or coffee. Drink pure water. Eat grapes, apples, raisins and figs. Eat a few salted almonds daily. Don't eat animal food. An egg or two a day, soft boiled, instead of meat. Eat an orange every day or so. Walk two or three miles a day. Bathe the whole body daily in tepid water. Don't fret; don't worry; be calm and quiet.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

The Rose—Favorite Flower Scheme For July Dinners.

The rose provides at this time of year the favorite table decoration, and year by year some new variety or some improvement on one of the already existing varieties makes its appearance and for a time is sure of a welcome.

The design seen in the illustration of rose decoration shows the queen of flowers to admirable perfection. Surrounding the candelabrum in the center of the table, four graceful arches formed of green wire frames are deftly arranged, intertwined with fine smilax strands, two of the foliage arches being somewhat smaller than their fellows. From each of the corners spring beautiful roses without any other fo-

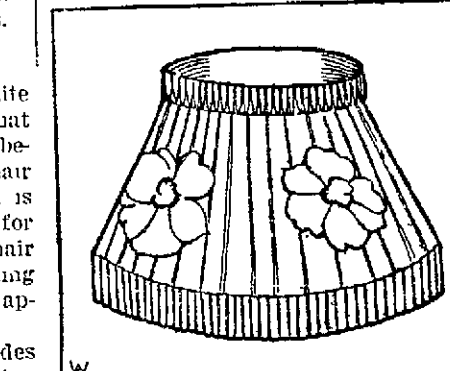


ROSE TABLE DECORATION.

liage than their own fine leaves, among which are introduced some of those sweet rosy tinted young shoots of foliage. Arches of exactly similar nature, but of slightly smaller dimensions in proportion, are placed around the single candelsticks on each side of the central decoration, while very full trails of smilax appear through the arches and surrounding the base of the lights, being arranged in conventional artistic scrolls upon the tablecloth. The dainty finger bowls, each shaped like a full blown rose of the most delicate pink shade, contain floating in the water a tiny rosebud and a few petals of roses similar to those on the table. One of the charms of this particular decoration lies in the fact of its being entirely innocent of wiring. Not a wire is used to keep the roses in position, and all who have experienced the tedious but hitherto necessary preliminaries of wiring roses will appreciate this point. Another charm in connection with this scheme is that every flower is in water. The secret, a very simple one, is that a new and ingenious little receptacle is used at the base of the foliage arches, which, only about an inch in depth, is so contrived that it not only keeps the stalks of the flowers firmly in their place, holding the blossoms well up, but at

the same time allows the flowers the untold advantage of being in water the whole time.

The character of this rose scheme is maintained throughout in the dainty accessories, candle shades, menu and guest cards and dessert doilies, all representing in one form and another the same flower.



HAND PAINTED SILK CANDLE SHADE.

the same time allows the flowers the untold advantage of being in water the whole time.

The character of this rose scheme is maintained throughout in the dainty accessories, candle shades, menu and guest cards and dessert doilies, all representing in one form and another the same flower.

Dishwashing a Pleasure.

Do not get discouraged about having to wash dishes 365 days in the year. Dishes must be washed, and of all the many duties that fall to woman's lot this seems to be the most disliked. But there is an ideal way.

The chief things required to make it a pleasure are care, order, plenty of good hot water and a stack of dry tea towels, two dishcloths and a large enameled bowl. The dishes, when removed from the table, must have each of its kind put together. Put all the cooking utensils on the range and fill them with water until the time comes to clean them.

Have a receptacle in which to place all the scraps that come from the dishes, plates, etc. The most important thing is to have plenty of hot water—hot merely warm, but hot—and use some good soap in the water to make your suds. It cleans the greasy meat dishes and plates twice as quickly. Have your mops with handles for deep mouthed jugs and have nice dishcloths made of cheesecloth.

Begin with the glassware and next china and follow with spoons, forks, knives, etc. Never use a wet towel.

A Year Long Present.

Three girls have hit on a novel remembrance for a mutual friend who was miles away from her "ain cou-tree."

They made twelve envelopes varying in size and labeled each with the name of the month. They then each took four envelopes and proceeded to put some appropriate little gifts into them, choosing small flat articles and also writing an affectionate little message to the loved one. The January envelope contained a calendar, and in others were ribbons, needlework, bookmarks, handkerchiefs, etc. One envelope, the June one, contained a sachet redolent of roses to make the whole array sweet. And when all the envelopes were ready they were labeled, "Not to be opened until the first day of—" (whatever the month was), and then they were all put inside the largest envelope, which represented the month on which the gift was received first.

These girls had no end of fun planning and arranging the big parcel, and they enjoyed the monthly letter which told them the surprise and pleasure each new gift occasioned.

"GOUGING" IN FRISCO

Getting All One Can Rule at
Earthquake Stricken City.

APPREHENSIONS FOR THE WINTER

Growing Fear of Pauperization of
Refugees—Relief Fund of \$5,000,000
a Magnet Which Is Drawing People
Back—General Greely Favors Mak-
ing Army of Unemployed Work and
Cutting Down Relief Distribution.

It is every man's opportunity, to "gouge" just now, and everybody seems ready to take it. This rather pitiful summing up of the situation in the stricken city of San Francisco is becoming a rule of action. "Gouging" on this side of the Sierras is synonymous with graft or grab, and gouging is going on in many fields of political and commercial activity, says a special San Francisco correspondent of the New York Post.

The landlords are still raising rents, the unions are still raising wages, the merchants are raising prices, the cost of building materials is doubling—in fact, every possible advantage is being taken of the pressing need. You might say that the goose is being killed before she can lay one golden egg. There will be need of splendid fortitude before the winter rains come. Then there is the growing fear of the pauperization of the army of refugees. The \$5,000,000 relief fund is beginning to appear as a handicap rather than a blessing. The members of the finance committee and the relief commissioners are showing evidences of uneasiness.

"Let us spend it as quickly as possible," advises James D. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee. Dr. Edward T. Devine seconds this suggestion. In several lectures delivered by the Schiff professor of social economy lately he has urged the expeditious spending of the relief fund. F. W. Dohrmann, member of the rehabilitation committee, a wealthy and public spirited citizen, is also in favor of the rapid distribution of the relief fund. The army of refugees is growing now instead of diminishing. Thousands who sought refuge with friends and relatives in the country seem to have worn out their welcome and are coming back. There are more than 50,000 in tents and barracks, and there is grave apprehension that there may be double that number before Christmas.

A rumor that the millions of relief money were to be divided up pro rata proved a great magnet. Families who had been fairly comfortable in outlying regions packed up and traveled back to the tents in hope of getting a few hundred dollars ready money. Then the relief committees and commissioners have been suggesting all sorts of ways and means of spending the money entrusted to their distribution. The bread line will soon be abolished, but this has not proved a deterrent to the returning refugees. They argue that the money is theirs by right, and some are even organizing to bring the matter into the courts.

W. W. is writing deep lines in the foreheads of those who have undertaken the responsibility of working out the problem. Dr. Devine has hinted in his resignation and will be quit of his burden of responsibility on the day set for cutting out the food supplies. Colonel Flippy, one of the three new relief commissioners, is talking of resigning. He is a politician, and his position is delicate. He has not become hardened to criticism, and both commissioners and committees are meeting a storm of bitter complaint wherever they turn. The prospect of being assailed by 50,000 refugees is not an enticing one, though there will be an ample number of ring politicians ready to jump into Dr. Devine's shoes of authority.

It is expected, however, that only \$2,000,000 of the relief fund will be distributed by the commission, for the plan to spend \$3,000,000 in building homes for the homeless is crystallizing. This money will be turned over to a corporation to be known as "San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, a Corporation." The scheme of home building has met with a good deal of criticism, for it has the appearance of being a forlorn hope of solution. It is proposed to finance the home building refugees through a sort of building loan association. That is, they will receive a bond that will give them a sort of fee in the home, a fee contingent upon their payments of a stated sum per month for a term of years. If the payments lapse the refugee property owner, so called, will forfeit his bond and the payments he has already made will be considered as merely rent. Considering the character of the majority of the refugees, there may be more forfeitures than continued payments, so that in the end much of the property may fall back into the hands of the relief building loan companies.

Several private corporations have eagerly offered to work out this home building scheme. All they ask is a loan of enough money to enable them to buy the land and put up the houses. Of course, the loan will have to be made at a minimum rate of interest. The company is perfectly willing that the refugees should receive a bond giving them contingent title to the property. These building loan financiers figure that in ten years the company would own practically all the property through forfeitures of bonds. Undoubtedly the land would increase in value in the course of ten years and there would remain only the loan to repay. But who would then receive

the loan, and what is ultimately to become of the \$3,000,000 that the refugees are only to get a small part of by paying for?

The politicians have an answer for this—the money will have been eaten up in salaries. It is only necessary to make the scheme of distribution complicated enough to carry a payroll that will soon devour it. The relief budget will be \$20,000 more for August than for July, making it more than \$100,000 a month. It is expected to increase, even after the bread line is cut off and the issuance of supplies of clothing and household gear has been stopped.

The need for better sanitation is becoming more pressing as the winter approaches. Several of the camps are in a menacing condition and will have to be moved. Thousands of dollars are being spent in laying floors of tents that will have to be pulled up in a few months. Physicians of the city are pointing out the danger of an epidemic if the great community of refugees is continued under canvas through the fall when the heavy rains begin. But even the new home building corporation cannot hope to get up any wooden structures of the sort suggested until late in the winter. The new corporation has not been fully incorporated yet. Not even a tentative scheme of organization has been drawn. The officers of the corporation are men of many affairs, and can devote only a small part of their time to the matter. They are James D. Phelan, president; F. W. Dohrmann, first vice president; W. F. Herrin, second vice president, and F. C. Drum, acting secretary. Mayor Schmitz and Governor Pardee are members of the board of directors.

General Greely advocates making the refugees work now. He urges the cutting down of the relief to the barest necessities, and also charging a small rental for the use of tent shelters.

"As long as you baby these people," said the general when asked for his opinion, "they will not help themselves. There are thousands of loafers in the camps who will not work until they are compelled to. They are having the softest snap of their lives. Cut out the soup kitchens, abolish the bread lines, stop distribution of every sort of relief, and they will awaken to their situation. At present they regard the relief fund as everlasting. They are not mentally trained to look ahead very far. Their stomachs generally reason for them. If my advice was accepted, a rental would be charged for every tent. Of course some discrimination would have to be exercised, as there are many who are helpless—the old people and the delicate women and children. As for the able-bodied, they should be forced to work, both the men and women."

"There never was so great a demand for labor on this coast as at the present time. The Western Pacific railroad wants 7,000 men, the United Railroad 3,000. Contractors are advertising wholesale for bricklayers and carpenters. So much for the opportunities for able-bodied men. As for the women, thousands of them could find employment as servants and waitresses. Why don't they take the jobs offered them? Because it is too soft a snap to camp out in a beautiful park and be fed. It may be humiliating and trying for the worthy ones to accept of charity, but for the majority it is a picnic."

There is no talk now about the immediate rebuilding of Chinatown. A pig tail is a rare sight in San Francisco today, whereas before the fire they flattered on every byway and highway. It does not look as if there would be any commodious hotels to house tourists this winter, and the Chinamen derived 80 per cent of their revenues from tourist trade. A shabby little Chinatown has sprung up in Oakland, across the bay, but it is an uncomfortable Chinatown. There are no narrow, dingy streets in Oakland and the orientals have been forced to find shelter along a wide thoroughfare within a block of the center of the city. They have rented several rows of cheap frame dwellings. At least the dwellings are a tumble-down sort of structures, though the rents are five times what they were before April 18.

PONY ON TROLLEY CAR.

Owner Took It on His Lap in Spite of Conductor's Protest.

Barnaby Jessup, a gypsy fortune teller, decided to leave Middletown, Conn., the other day, so he picked up in his arms a live pony, his only property, boarded a trolley car and rode to the dock to catch the boat for New York. The pony was a stout, lively fellow, which the gypsy made use of in his fortune telling, and if Jessup had not been a very strong man he could not have managed the animal in the motley manner he did, says the New York Tribune.

The conductor of the car demurred when he saw the gypsy board the car with the creature in his arms, saying they did not carry live stock, but the gypsy argued that the pony had as much right there as the bundles the ladies had on their laps. The conductor allowed the little pony to finish his ride, although he charged a five cent fare for him, as the gypsy admitted that he was over five years old.

Improving the Potato.
Luther Burbank, plant wizard, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, has 12,000 varieties of potatoes in the ground on his farm at Santa Rosa and hopes to get from them a new potato that shall have better points than any potato yet produced. Mr. Burbank wants a potato that shall be more prolific than any yet invented and practically impervious to disease and uniform in size. It seems that he considers uniformity in size a merit in potatoes, and it is a merit if he thinks it is, for he knows potatoes. "It is a good year to improve potatoes. The beef packers' extremity is the potato's opportunity."

ANECDOTES ABOUT SAGE

An Instance of the Veteran Financier's Thrift.

BLUEBOTTLE FLY HIS HOODOO

How the Pest Cursed Millionaire's Hostess to Change Plans For a Luncheon—Joke on a Lost Coin. Novel Experience in a Church—Effect of Pet Cat's Disappearance on His Placid Nature.

This incident from the Saturday Evening Post illustrates the thrift which has always been present in all transactions made by the late Russell Sage, New York's veteran financier:

A prominent New York financier says that some time ago, while on a tour of inspection over the Missouri Pacific system, President Gould took great pride in pointing out to Russell Sage the late improvements in equipment and various new and ingenious devices and attachments. Among the latter Mr. Gould was especially pleased to show to Mr. Sage a certain device by which there is registered the speed of a train. The device in question resembled a steam gauge and was connected with an axle, so that the pointer registered the number of revolutions every minute.

Mr. Sage examined the device with great interest. Then, after a moment's pause, he looked up at Mr. Gould and asked with the greatest solemnity:

"Does it earn anything?"
"No, I think not," answered the president of the system smilingly.
"Does it save anything?"
"No."

"Then," concluded Mr. Sage decidedly, "I would not have it on my car."

Russell Sage's hoodoo was a blue bottle fly. So he affirmed himself, says the Kansas City Times. Some years ago, in company with the late Alexander Mitchell, the late S. S. Merrill and other prominent railroad magnates, Mr. Sage was touring the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad system. Learning that this distinguished party was to pass through Fairbault, Minn., Major Dike, an old acquaintance of every member of the party, since dead, planned to have them stop over and take luncheon with him. An invitation was telegraphed down the line and the party halted for a visit with the major. The guests were seated on the porch, whence luncheon was announced, and all arose to enter the house.

Just as Russell Sage was about to pass through the door a large blue bottle fly buzzed around the open door. Mr. Sage backed out.

"Mrs. Dike," said Mr. Sage to his host's wife, "I can't go in there now. I will lunch out here, if you have no objections."

"Why, what in the world is the matter?" exclaimed Mrs. Dike, fearing he had taken a dislike to some of her arrangements.
"Didn't you see that fly?" said the Wall Street magnate. "If I should follow that fly into the dining room I would be hoodooed the balance of my life."

Mr. Sage was served on the porch, where his hostess joined him.

A few years ago George W. Perkins, J. Pierpont Morgan's partner, noticed the aged Russell Sage poking his cane about in the gutter at the corner of Broad and Wall streets in New York. He hurried over to Mr. Sage and asked him what he was looking for, says the New York Times.

"The past master of finance replied, 'While buying a newspaper I dropped a cent in the gutter, and it has actually reduced me to poverty.'"

"How can that be?" queried Mr. Perkins, with surprise.

"Why, don't you see, it makes me a penniless man," chuckled the dean of the street as he stroled away, apparently as happy as if he had made a lucky turn for a few thousands.

Sage appeared at the morning service of the Dutch Reformed church, Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, New York, some time ago in a new suit of clothes. Every one who sat behind him discovered it was new and also that it was a ready-made suit by the large tag giving the waist measure fastened to the coat so that it was in evidence just above the back of the pew.

Mrs. Sage early discovered it and communicated the fact to her husband. First he angled for it over his shoulder; then he tried to reach it from below. The members of the congregation were becoming quite interested in his quest when, during the singing of a hymn, he gave a sweep up with his arm, captured it and put it in his pocket.

Proof against emotion when his fortunes hung in the balance and calm even when he engineered a great coup, the placid nature of Russell Sage was once severely ruffled by a cat—a big Maltese cat named Malta—that had been in the Sage home twelve years and affected not the back fences and nocturnal meanderings, says the New York American. Malta disappeared in August, 1905, and Uncle Russell grieved deeply. He advertised for the pet, offering \$10 for its return to 632 Fifth avenue. After a few days tabby wandered to the back door. A maid saw the errant one and ran wildly to Mrs. Sage with it. When the financier heard that the prodigal had returned an air of peace settled down upon his offices again.

Soon For Russian Women.
St. Petersburg is to have a free university for women next autumn.

FIGURES IN GIRL'S EYE

The Numerals 224 Plainly Marked on the Corners.

The Petit Parisien publishes soberly the details of a remarkable story of a child one of whose eyes is distinctly marked with three numerals and a punctuation point, says a special Paris cable dispatch to the New York Sun. The strange tale comes from Pointe du Finistère, where is the half forgotten islet of Tudy, which is named in honor of the saint who is venerated throughout Bretagne.

On the islet live the family of a fisherman of the name of Le Guen, consisting of the rugged father and mother and a daughter, Marie, four years old. The parents have had much sorrow through the loss of two older children and have exercised much care in raising Marie. She has a transparent skin and eyes as blue as the sky where far off it seems confluent with the sea. Marie has been celebrated for some time for a distance of ten leagues around her home, visitors daily going to the fisherman's thatched hut and looking on her as a veritable phenomenon.

Graven on the corner of her left eye below the pupil in a horizontal line are the figures 224. They are clearly visible, as is also the well formed comma. The other eye is unmarked. Doctors and oculists have examined the child.

The Petit Parisien asked Dr. Guevel of Pont l'Abbe to examine her to determine the cause of the abnormality. He declined to give a formal opinion, but suggested three explanations—that it was hereditary through nerve diseased ancestors, which neurologists must determine; that it is the stigma of a vegetable growth or that it is due to medical tattooing with nitrate of silver, necessitated by an affection of the eye in early infancy. The parents declare that the girl never underwent an operation.

Druggist de Bizac, who has closely studied the case, believes that the figures are formed by strictions of the eye itself. He cites in support of this that the figures are not visible when looking at the eye straight in front, but only when looking at a certain angle.

The child is coming to Paris for examination. Her sight does not suffer from her peculiarity. The Petit Parisien records as a coincidence, which it declares is worth noting, that a fishing boat at the neighboring port of Douarnenez carries the number 224.

"CLEAVER STATE."

Nickname Suggested For New Commonwealth of Oklahoma.

Julie A. Martin, a St. Louis man, has struck a popular chord in the new state of Oklahoma in his offering among the thousands of suggestions for a nickname for the new commonwealth created by the recent statehood bill, says a Tulsa (I. T.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Martin offers the name "Clever State," taking the odd shape of the new state's border line, which resembles a butcher's cleaver. The St. Louis man first thought of the name about two years ago and at that time drew a picture of the state, giving it the shape of a cleaver, and since admission into the Union Oklahoma folks have been taking kindly to the suggestion.

During the past few days everybody has been looking for a nickname for Oklahoma. Newspapers have been conducting voting contests and the suggestions are many. Among the most popular are the St. Louis man's "Clever State" and the Philadelphia Ledger's "O. K. State."

In three contests conducted by newspapers at various points in the territory where suggestions are being made out of 9,801 votes fully 8,000 are for the two most popular names, with honors about even. In one case "Clever State" has a decided lead and an even break in the other two.

Dozens of names have been suggested aside from these two popular ones. "Sooner State," on account of the many "sooners" in the opening of the Oklahoma country; "Flag Day State," because the statehood bill passed June 14; "Alfalfa State," that being a leading crop; "The Oil State," "Banner State," "Twin State," "Beautiful State" and others have been offered.

CROSS WHEN HIT BY TRAIN.

Aged Farmer Tells Crew They May Hurt Somebody Some Day.

James Garth, seventy years old, a farmer of Webster Groves, Mo., was hit by an engine and knocked down the railroad embankment fifteen feet the other afternoon, says a St. Louis dispatch. The train crew offered to assist him, but he angrily refused.

"Dol gone loo!" he said, "why don't you fellows look out? You'll hurt somebody some day."

After the train had started on again Garth got in the middle of the track and continued his journey.

Fishing In A Beer Keg.
While fishing recently in the Lehigh river near Whitehaven, Pa., Patrick Tully, a Lehigh valley conductor, hooked a catfish which he could not land, says the New York Herald. He was about to give up in despair when another fisherman offered to wade the stream and spear the fish. To his surprise, the fisherman found his line entering the bung hole of a beer keg. The keg was dragged ashore and found to contain a four pound catfish, which had grown too large to pass through the bung hole.

Airships For The French Frontier.
Two airships of the Lebaudy type are to be stationed by the French authorities on the German frontier, and it is believed, says the London Express, that ultimately every frontier post will be provided with similar ships.

RUSSELL SAGE STORIES

Characteristic Instances of Famous Financier's Career.

AN EMPLOYEE'S REMINISCENCES

Police Sergeant James McAdam of New York Tells of His Employer's Former Lunch Parties—A Sample of His Sagacity—Advice on Frugality to a Scrubwoman—Joking With a Barber—Story of His Keen Mind.

Police Sergeant James McAdam of the East Thirty-fifth street station in New York has been grieving over the loss of the late Russell Sage, New York's famous veteran financier. The sergeant believes himself the possessor of the only autograph recommendation ever written by Mr. Sage, says the New York Times. He pulled the letter, a yellow and faded bit of paper, out of his desk and told this little preliminary story about it:

Before he joined the force McAdam was for several years in Mr. Sage's employ. In 1897, being then a sergeant at the Elizabeth street station, with a good record behind him, McAdam asked the police commissioners for promotion to a captaincy.

"What recommendations have you?" the commissioners asked.

"Well, I have a letter from Russell Sage," answered the sergeant, producing his prize.

"Let us see this marvel," demanded Theodore Roosevelt and General Fredrick D. Grant, who were members of the board. "You're the only man in America who ever got such a letter from Russell Sage."

McAdam was told later that had his application been put in a day earlier he would have obtained his captaincy. For Mr. Sage, not content with his general letter of recommendation, which he had written years before for McAdam, also wrote personally to General Grant in his interest.

"I expected Fred to stand by me better than that," McAdam reports Mr. Sage as having said when told of the action of the commission. "You're a constant visitor at the old Sage offices at 80 Broadway."

McAdam's letter, written on cheap letterhead such as one sees in small village grocery stores, is dated Sept. 14, 1881, and is as follows:

To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that I have known James McAdam, the bearer of this, for several years past and have always considered him honest, capable and efficient as an assistant broker. I think he could and would adapt himself to any business he would undertake. I therefore cheerfully recommend him to any one in need of such a young man.

RUSSELL SAGE.

"I remember," said McAdam, "a room on the fourth floor of the building which used to be at 80 Broadway, into which no man ever went when Russell Sage was there except myself, Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field, J. R. Dillon, Washington E. Connor and Giovanni Morosini. I never stayed in there long at a time."

"It was the room in which the six men named had luncheon served every day between 1 and 2 o'clock, or where they served them themselves, rather. For no waiter was ever allowed in that room while the picnic was on. A caterer each day stocked the room with materials for luncheon. Then the six men came in, closed the doors and for an hour waited upon themselves like boys on a hunting expedition. Now and then a waiter friend of the six would be asked to join them."

"How did I get in? At that time I was an assistant broker, and my brother and I did considerable work for Mr. Sage. Five of the financiers apparently forgot the market for the time being when they went into their banquet room. They rarely wanted to know the ups and downs in prices on 'change between 1 and 2 o'clock. But the sixth never forgot it. And he was Russell Sage, of course. It was my business to bring to him the market changes in that hour and to run back to his chief broker with his orders."

"The door being always locked, I had a signal tap that called Mr. Sage to open it. He'd always drop his knife and fork immediately to study the noted market changes. Sometimes he'd casually mention a change to the others. But when he penciled his orders at the bottom of the letter to his chief broker he'd screen what he wrote with his hand like a gambler bidding his cards."

"That was always a signal for a little quiet fun for the others. Jay Gould would wink at Fields, and all the others would grin. But they'd never laugh out. And when Mr. Sage had sealed his orders and picked up his knife and fork once more the faces of the five were no trace of the smiles that had just left them. After the six had finished and had left the room the caterer and his men would come in and clear up the debris. Then the room would be closed until the next day."

"Those waiterless lunches went on as long as I worked down there as an assistant broker, which was until 1881, when there came an absolute stagnation of business with the death of Garfield. Then I left the business for the police force. But the lunches of the six kept on for some time after that. I don't know just how long."

It is evident from the manner in which he talks of his former employer that Sergeant McAdam regarded Mr. Sage as a high model in the stock world, a model it behooves all ambitious and sensible young brokers to study. And McAdam studied Mr. Sage. The financier's smile was a rare and

a baffling thing to the young broker.

"He never did anything more than smile," says McAdam.

"It was no effort for me to be quiet, uncommunicative, mysterious and never to exaggerate," the sergeant continued. "It was natural for me to talk slowly and seldom. But Mr. Sage's smile—I could never get on to that. Not that it was a freakish smile. It was just like that of anybody else—a little drier perhaps—only I never could tell when to put it on. Downtown Mr. Sage rarely smiled except when he lost and not always then. I remember once or twice when he smiled because he won. But you never could tell exactly what his smile meant nor when it would come. Others might well have thought him greatly pleased with the world and fortune's treatment of him when in fact he was raging within himself."

"Was his smile good to look at?" was asked.

"Yes, if you didn't know what it meant."

Nearly every man who knew Mr. Russell Sage can tell a story about some financial transaction of his, but the stories in which Mr. Sage put down a cent and took up anything less are rare, says Collier's Weekly. This story is one of disappointment.

One day a young man of Mr. Sage's acquaintance—in fact, the grandson of an old friend of other days—approached him on the subject of a loan of ten dollars for two weeks and got it. He promised faithfully to return the money at a stated hour, and the promise was as faithfully kept. Mr. Sage had very little to say when he gave up the ten, and quite as little when he got it back.

A week or ten days later, the young man came to see him again, and this time asked him for a hundred dollars, making all sorts of representations of what he would do with it.

Mr. Sage refused to ante. The young man was surprised, not to say pained.

"Why," he exclaimed, "you know I'll pay it all right. Didn't I say I'd have that ten for you on Monday, and wasn't I there to the minute with it?"

Mr. Sage beamed softly on the grandson of his old friend.

"My boy," he said, with no trace of unkindness in his tone, "you disappointed me once, and I don't want you to do it again."

"I beg your pardon, I did not," argued the youth. "I said I would pay you back, and I did."

"Yes, yes, my boy," purred Mr. Sage, "you paid back the ten, and I never expected you would. Now, if I let you have a hundred I should expect you to pay it back, and you wouldn't. One disappointment at my time of life is enough, my boy. Good morning."

Russell Sage in his later years gave many bits of advice and suggestions to those who asked for his views and opinions, says the New York World.

One of the scrubwomen in the old Arcade building approached him when he had come back to his office after the bomb throwing and thought she could move his purse as well as his sympathy, in view of his narrow escape.

"Oh, Mr. Sage," she began, "these are hard days for me, and I thought you might give me a little help, for you know that I'm a hard working woman and my husband's down with a broken leg and my daughter is sick and one of the children has got diphtheria, and if any one dies I have no money for the funeral, and I can't pay the doctor, and there's little to eat in the house."

"Too bad, too bad," murmured the financier, "but I'm afraid that money would do you no good. How much do you earn a week here?"

"Six dollars, sir."

"And how long have you been here?"

"Ten years."

"Six dollars a week is \$312 a year. If you had been an economical woman you would have saved at least 30 per cent of your income, or \$136 a year. In ten years you would have had \$1,360, or, adding interest, about \$1,700. Now, take my advice and make it a point during the next ten years of saving at least 50 per cent of your earnings."

That Russell Sage had a perspicacious mind is shown by the following, which was told by a New York banker in the New Orleans States:

"He could see through nearly everything. I doubt if he was ever duped on an investment."

"They say that two promoters once called on Mr. Sage to try to interest him in a certain scheme of theirs. They talked to the great financier about an hour. Then they took their leave, having been told that Mr. Sage's decision would be mailed to them in a few days."

"I believe we've got him," said the first promoter hopefully, on the way uptown.

"I don't know," rejoined the other. "He seems very suspicious."

"Suspicious?" said the first. "What makes you think he was suspicious?"

"Didn't you notice," was the reply, "how he counted his fingers after I had shaken hands with him?"

"Russell Sage," said a New York barber to a reporter of the Boston Herald, "was gifted with dry humor for which he didn't get credit. One day he came in to be shaved. To shave so great a financier is an honor, and to mark the occasion I got out a new and fine cake of shaving soap. As I prepared my distinguished patron's beard I couldn't help calling his attention to the soap, which smelled and lathered beautifully."

"This new soap is very nice, sir," I said—"cream, coar oil and a dash of alcohol."

"Alcohol, eh?" said Mr. Sage. "Well, remember I'm a temperance man, so don't put any more of it into my mouth than you can help."

PHILIPPINE EXPERIMENT

Postal Savings Banks to Be Tried In the Islands.

STAMPS USED IN LIEU OF CASH

The System Provides For Three Classes of Depositories, Safe Guarded by Elaborate Regulations—Children May Open Their Own Accounts—Deposits Not to Be Taxed.

There has recently been received in the bureau of insular affairs, war department, a copy of the act adopted by the Philippine commission on May 24 which provides for the establishment of a postal savings bank in the Philippines, says a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. By its provisions there is created the postal savings bank division of the bureau of posts, under the direction of the department of commerce and police, which is to be under the immediate charge of an officer who will be required to give bond in such amount as may be fixed by the insular auditor and with sureties approved by him.

Postal savings banks are to be immediately established in the principal cities, Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and in the other cities, towns and villages as rapidly as possible. These banks are divided into three classes, first, second and third respectively, and provision is made whereby any person or society having a deposit account with the Postal Savings bank is permitted to make deposits to the credit of or withdrawals from said account at any postal savings bank in the Philippines. Banks of the first class may receive deposits and permit withdrawals of any amount, subject to the provisions of the enabling act. A limitation is placed on the amounts which may be deposited in or withdrawn from those of the second and third classes at any time and on the aggregate deposits which may be made in one calendar month to the credit of any one account.

Savings banks of the third class may receive deposits only in the form of postal savings bank stamps, while those of the first and second classes may receive both currency and stamps on deposit. The maximum of deposits, credits and withdrawals provided for are doubled in the case of charitable and benevolent societies. The postal savings bank stamps referred to are to be on sale at all postal savings banks in denominations of five, ten and twenty centavos respectively, for the purpose of facilitating deposits of small savings and extending the privileges of the postal savings banks to the smaller communities.

Any person purchasing these stamps will be furnished, without charge, appropriate cards, arranged with ten or twenty spaces, each bearing a distinctive number and of three different colors, arranged for the three denominations of stamps which are to be pasted on them. These stamp cards on being filled with stamps may be deposited in any postal savings bank in the Philippines as if they were money of the amount represented by the face value of the stamps. All such stamps received for deposit are to be canceled at the time the deposit entry is made to the depositor's credit, and when uncanceled they may be redeemed at face value in postage stamps. All employees of the bank and all those entrusted with the handling or custody of these stamps, whether canceled or not, are held responsible for them in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were insular money of equal value.

Any person six years of age or over residing in the Philippines and not under legal disability may open an account to his own credit.

Any charitable or benevolent society in the Philippines may open and maintain an account in the postal savings bank with the approval in writing of the director of posts, but no person or society may have more than one account to his or its credit in his or its own name under the penalty of forfeiting under due process of law 25 per cent of all deposits so held contrary to law. A deposit book will be furnished each depositor free, into which all credits must be entered for deposits made and interest accrued.

Interest at 2½ per cent per annum